

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

LEGISLATIVE DELAYS.

HE "law's delay" has been made by Shakespeare a proverb, inseparably connected in the minds of all with the "insolence of office." But neither the delay of the law, even though we were to select an example from the Court of Chancery, can equal the snail-like pace at which legislation proceeds in the House of Commons; nor can any "insolence of office," even though an example were sought among the underlings of a Police-office, by any means be compared for its perfect ease and assurance with the systematic neglect that attends the systematic neglect of all that the country is most anxious to see settled. In speaking of Government, we are not singling out that of any one party above another, for, unfortunately, we have been compelled to discover the same defect in all. And, strange, enough they all seem to have the same modes of getting rid of a difficulty, and securing that first of all objects—postponement. A few of these approved methods we propose to notice; one of the chief of them is that important crisis of the Session, called the "Easter Recess," which commences on Tuesday next. The "Easter Recess" is the weapon which Secretaries of State and First Lords of the Treasury use with great effect in prostrating such bills and measures as promise to make too much progress in the first two months of the Session. There is an unlimited license given to mere motions, which produce a certain amount of debating, and not much besides; but actual measures which are embodied in bills, and are before the House, cannot be permitted to get on too fast, and at a certain stage of their career are liable to a sudden pull up by the "Easter Recess," which, though in fact a mere holiday of a few days or a week, has some occult qualities in its "before" and "after," which make it very fatal to the promising buds of legislation, which are gradually to unfold themselves to full-blown Acts of Parliament. The "Easter Recess" first begins to be heard of about the end of the third week of the session, when some honourable member, beginning to have his fears as to a measure that is evidently lagging behind, asks the "right honourable baronet" when he thinks the said measure will be proceeded with? The right honourable baronet replies, with perfect politeness, that from the state of public business, he is apprehensive it cannot be brought on again till "after the Easter Recess." If another measure is wanted, but has not yet been introduced, and a question put as to the time when it is probable it will be brought in, the answer is again, "as ready as the borrower's cap," not before the "Easter Recess." If an independent member originates a bill himself at the commencement of the session, and it becomes—as it is pretty sure to be—impeded till about the middle of March, it is infallibly brought to a full stop by the "Easter Recess." Inquiries pending, communications in progress, everything at the approach of this period is dropped, with a promise of revival "after Easter," which sometimes is the case, and sometimes not. The "Recess" is in fact like a stream that disappears in the earth to rise again at a distance; it takes everything down with it, and some of them may come up again; but the chances are that much goes down that thereafter never becomes visible to mortal eye. We have never known "Easter" play a more distinguished part than it has in the legislation of this year. It has been the plea of making no progress with almost every measure the Government has before Parliament. The Poor Law Amendment Bill is thus postponed, and several others, although the measure we have named was brought in at the very opening of the session, and received strong support from all parties. The Factory Bill is delayed by Ministerial difficulties, with which we are bound to say that "Easter" has nothing to do.

There are several other pleas of delay for a legislative "folding of the hands to rest." As soon as the effect of the "Easter Recess" begins to cease, and the bills that were paralyzed by it are beginning to acquire a little activity of motion, we find another rock à-head in the shape of the "Whitsun holidays." They are, however, of less duration and of less importance; but we have not long got clear of them before we arrive at "the advanced period of the session," a phrase of portentous import, which begins to be heard about the second week in June. At an "advanced period of the session" it is useless to bring in new bills, equally useless to go on with old ones, and the first half of the session having been wasted is made a good and valid reason for wasting the other. As July begins to fade into August, weariness of a daily attendance in the House of Commons takes full possession of the souls of country gentlemen; they "dream" if they do not absolutely "babble" of green fields; visions of the "moors" float before their eyes, with September in not remote perspective; others are anxious to wash away the dust and vexation of Parliament-street and politics at a watering place—unequivocal symptoms of a move are visible, and every thing tells that the "London season" is over, and that Ministers and their measures—

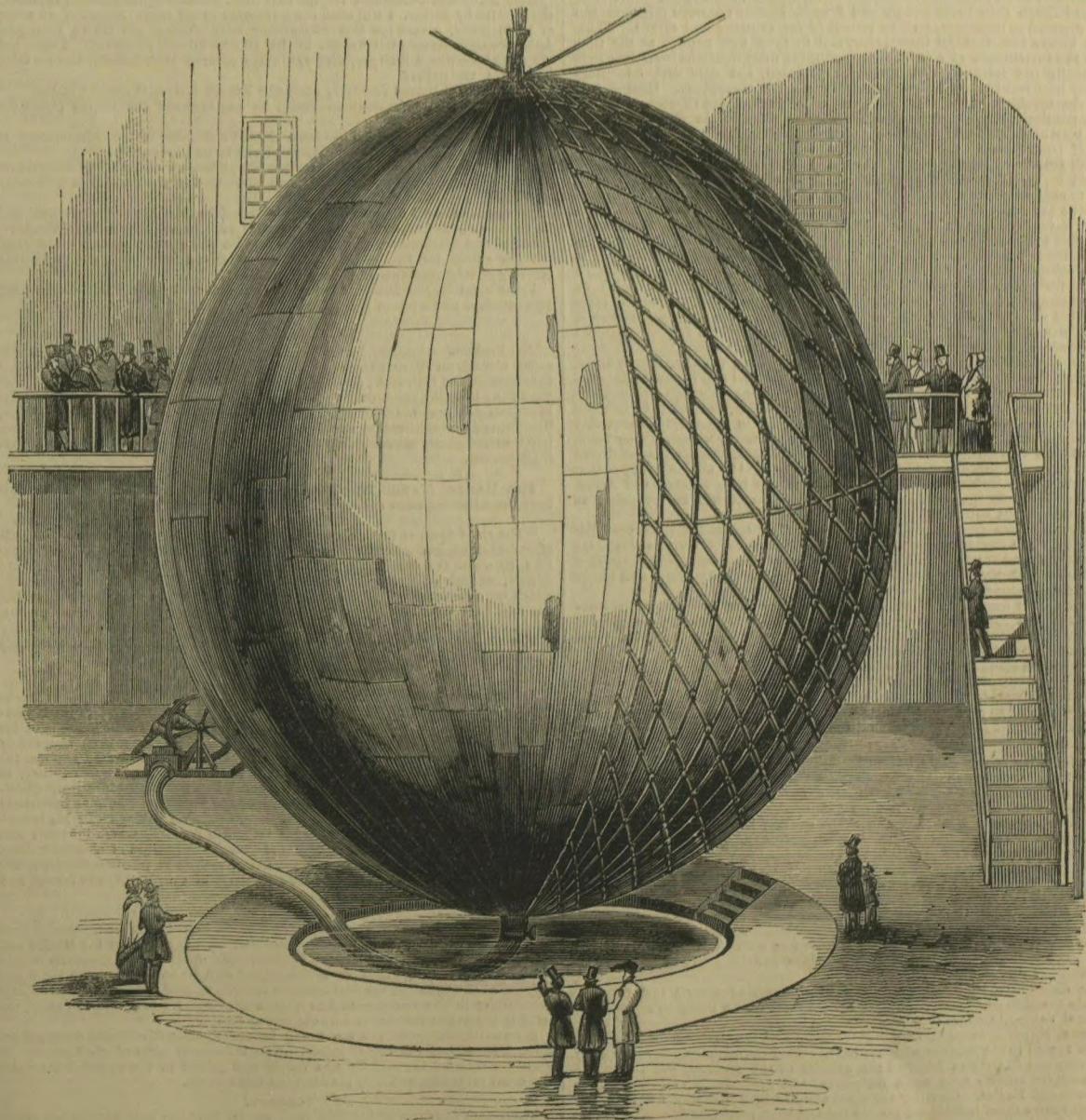
To the Greek kalends of another session; Arcadians both, are left that other session to pass away with much the same waste of time and penury of actual work or progress.

We do not think we have at all over-stated the case, and might bear out our assertions by detailed proof, were it necessary. It only remains to trace, if we can, the effects of such procrastination. One of the most evident consequences is a vast accumulation of business at the end of the session that must be attended to, and there being but little time left to discuss these measures in, they are passed almost without discussion. Crude and ill-digested measures thus become the laws by which society must be governed; the defects are discovered as soon as they are put in force; some blunder is detected that makes the whole act useless, or some omission that deprives it of its chief value; and the people being vexed by the operation of such enactments, with great reason tax the Legislature with neglect, or incapacity.

It is doubtless necessary that there should be some periods of relaxation for law-makers as well as others, and we have no objection to the "Easter Recess" as one of them; its length is not great, and includes within it the most solemn of the days celebrated by the Church, and respected by all Christians. At such a time it is right there should be a suspension for a while of the struggles and contentions between men and men as to the things on which they differ, in order that they may better remember the greater matters, in which it is to be hoped they agree. But it is a just ground of complaint that the "Easter Recess" is made something more than a holiday. Its recurrence is in every session made an excuse for staying the progress of measures for an indefinite time, dropping them before it begins, and not taking them up again for some time after it is over. It comes over the Parliament annually like a kind of eclipse, the total darkness of which is preceded and followed by a

twilight, during which the ordinary business of a Legislature cannot be carried on. There are measures that have for years been lingering about the precincts of Parliament, hovering about it like the condemned spirits in the "Inferno" of Dante—their wailings and mutterings audible to the ear, but never taking a visible or tangible shape; if they did cross the threshold in a bodily form it was only to perish prematurely of an "Easter Resess," or, escaping that, to die off under the annual legislative blight that comes on at "the advanced period of the session," beneath which the bills and acts of busy or would-be busy members "do all fade as a leaf," to revive in the following year, and in the following year to meet perhaps the self-same destiny. Without abolishing the usage which has set apart this period as a holiday, we are convinced that a remedy might be found for some of the evils that arise from it in the shape of hindrance to public business. The "margin" now left before and after it need not be made quite so wide, nor its approach be so soon anticipated. We do not see why a Government should not at least be prepared at the beginning of the session with all the measures it intends to propose during its progress, and, commencing at once, carry them through with only the legitimate delay that may be caused by discussion.

Such miscarriages and overturns as the Factory Bill has met with, as they cannot be foreseen, cannot, of course, be provided for; but with respect to the general run of measures in which the Government is expected to take the initiative, they might be commenced at a much earlier period than they are. Let us take the Government bills of the present session as examples. There has only been one "monster debate" which was avowedly a party one—that on Ireland; it is now close on Easter, and of the bills originated by the Government, Sir James' Graham's Poor Law Amendment Act has scarcely got into Committee, and stands postponed till "after Easter." The Factory Bill only got as far as



IMMENSE COPPER BALLOON, AT PARIS.—See next page.

its second clause . . . it broke down, is to be withdrawn, and will be introduced again with all the battle to be fought over *de novo*. The Irish Registration Bill is announced, but is not yet proposed; and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill has only just been got through the Committee of the Lords, who, however, when they do set about doing business dispatch it off hand; they got through more than ninety clauses of this bill on Tuesday evening in a sitting of four hours. All the Government measures, in fact, are either yet to be brought forward, are in their very first stages, or are actually, as in the case of the Factory Bill, farther from completion than they were before. The only thing that has been done smoothly and completely is the financial operation of reducing the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. It is the continual alternation of expectation and disappointment—the expectation of seeing something done, and the disappointment of finding no results, produced that tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the Legislature. We should wish the Legislature itself to apply the remedy, which it is more especially in the power of a Government to effect by bringing in its measures at once, and proceeding with them steadily, though without hurry. If they began at an earlier part of the session, and proceeded more methodically, we are persuaded that its close would not exhibit so long a list of bills abandoned, intentions unperformed, and evils left without a remedy—three things which are so frequently, and with too much justice, brought as reproaches against the British House of Commons.

IMMENSE COPPER BALLOON.

The curiosity of the scientific world in Paris has just been raised to the boiling point by the construction of a vast balloon of copper, which is so far completed as to be exhibited to the public. The constructor of this huge work is M. Marey-Monge; and should his anticipations be realised as to the practicability of employing this balloon for purely scientific purposes—as an electrical and magnetic phenomena—M. Arago will introduce it to the French Institute.

This balloon is completely composed of sheets of copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness. The idea of the construction of a metal balloon originated with Lans in 1760; and subsequently, in 1784, another metal balloon was constructed by Guyton de Morveau. In the present balloon, the sheets of copper, united by bands, like the ribs of a melon, have been soldered by de Richemont's *auto-génous* process. They occupy an extent of about 1500 yards. The balloon itself is about ten yards in diameter, and weighs 800 pounds, and will contain 100 pounds of hydrogen gas.

It is stated in the Parisian journals, that M. Dupuis Delcourt, the celebrated French aeronaut, will shortly make an ascent in this balloon. The main object proposed by its constructor, M. Marey-Monge, is the power of directing balloons by a system which he has developed in a memoir submitted to the French Academy. One of the advantages gained by the substitution of copper for silk, or other fibrous material, is that the metal will prevent the escape of gas, so that the aeronaut may remain a long time in the air, and thus be enabled to study the constant atmospheric currents. It is likewise proposed to employ this balloon in deciding whether it is possible to prevent hail, which is due to the electricity of the clouds. Thus, as the balloon may be kept suspended a long time in the atmosphere, if it were connected with the earth by a metal wire, it would thus conduct the electricity from the clouds, and thereby prevent the formation of hail, so destructive to agriculture. This idea of rendering a balloon a *parapluie* is ingenious enough, and we shall be happy to witness its execution. Nevertheless, we have yet to learn the advantage of metal over varnished silk, which has been brought to great perfection in this country, by our veteran aeronaut, Mr. Green, in the construction of his balloons. Altogether, we fear this Copper Balloon will prove another "Aerial Machine,"—a very negative merit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 26.

SPAIN.

The accounts received to day from all parts of Spain are truly distressing—the reign of the innocent Baby Queen, Isabella the Second, is stained with blood in every act, in every step; not content with the wholesale massacres of Alicante and Valencia, persons of respectability, whose only crime was a hatred to Narvaez and Bravo, were barbarously slaughtered, on the 18th, at Barcelona; on that day, a notary, two merchants, and a colonel, were shot; with difficulty were three females saved from the same fate; they, however, have been condemned, two to six years' imprisonment, and the other to two years. Oh! Narvaez and Bravo show great energy and bravery against unarmed prisoners, but when opposed to men—prepared to act—they are cringing and servile. Thus, it is a known fact, that by their order, and in their own papers, at the time under the surveillance of a strict Censorship, the most injurious invectives were continually put forth against England; accused, not only with fomenting the late insurrection, but finding money to feed the insurgents. Immediately after the breaking out of the insurrection in Alicante and Cartagena, most of the political chiefs, the obsequious servants of Narvaez, in their proclamations, insinuated that they were the result of English intrigue. The political chief of Grenada went so far as to publish that he had positive intelligence that English gold had been received for the use of the insurgents. Mr. Bulwer, indignant at such bare-faced calumnies, lost no time in calling on the Government to contradict these statements, and demanding a reproof of the functionaries who had made them. Bravo—how the name suits the man—Bravo made evasive answers; he was afraid that the political chiefs would openly declare that they acted under his orders; but Mr. Bulwer becoming peremptory in his demands, Bravo was obliged to yield; and the following circular was addressed to all the political chiefs:—"The Queen, having seen that some political chiefs have, in their published speeches or addresses, alluded to the British nation, on the occasion of the revolt of Alicante and Cartagena, has been pleased to command that you shall take care not to make, in your administrative documents, the slightest allusion, directly or indirectly, to foreign powers; for such inculpations, made upon vague and unauthenticated rumours, are of a nature to compromise the friendly relations which unite her Majesty with her august allies, embarrass the march of the Government in its political and international relations, create popular antipathy and rancour, repugnant to civilization and the general interests." Now, mind, the circular only forbids England to be insulted in "administrative documents"; the political chiefs, in their intercourse with those placed under their surveillance, are at liberty to say whatever they think proper! And this is the result of the Quadruple Alliance, and the too-celebrated "non-intervention-intervention" of Lord Palmerston!!! It is to be hoped that Mr. Bulwer will watch narrowly every movement of both Narvaez and Bravo. Let him be assured, that, by decisive language, these men will be compelled to do justice to Great Britain.

We have letters from Madrid to the 19th; they contradict the report that Bonet had made disclosures seriously affecting Madoz and his colleagues. On the 21st Christina reached Aranjuez; we have as yet no accounts of her interview with her royal daughter and the ministers. Roncali, on the 15th, was still before Cartagena, making preparations for besieging it.

A telegraphic despatch received at Madrid states that Almeida had surrendered, and that the Queen of Portugal had pardoned the 600 men that formed the garrison, allowing passports to be delivered to such as demanded them. What a contrast to the conduct of the innocent Queen of Spain!

Andalusia is again overrun by robbers; on the 2d the diligence from Madrid to Seville was stopped near to Cordova, and the passengers stripped of every thing they possessed. Amongst the booty the banditti got hold of some valuable jewels belonging to a Belgian nobleman, Count de Merode, and a cane mounted with brilliants, the property of General O'Donnell.

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to one of our papers:—"Naples, March 14th. Our festivities have been much reduced, owing to the death of the King's sister. The Austrian, Russian, and Prussian members gave splendid fêtes; and, since Lent began, we have had some delightful musical parties at Lady Strachan's and Mrs. Ramsay's. The weather has been throughout the winter most beautiful, and several English yachts, as well as the Crusader, belonging to the Count de Syracuse, have made the bay very animated. Several matches have taken place between the yachts of Messrs. Delafield, Fleming, Fleming, junior, and Berney; but, with one or two exceptions, the Crusader has had the victory."

I mentioned some time since that Ragusa had been visited with a severe shock of an earthquake at the end of February last. I now learn that on the 2nd of the present month Ragusa was again visited with this dreadful calamity. Such was the destruction of property that cabins had been constructed without the town to house the helpless poor.

The disaffection in the Papal States has become so general that Cardinal Spinola has been compelled to send in his resignation; he has been replaced by Cardinal Vanicelli Casoni.

ROME, March.—This city may well be comprised amongst the most fluctuating in regard to the number of its visitors. With the commencement of Lent quietness and departures followed the gaieties of the carnival, but within the last week the arrivals were again numerous, and particularly of English from Florence and Naples. Certainly the sport afforded by the Earl of Chesterfield's hounds causes them infinite delight, as fox and wild boar hunting is much resorted to, as well as horse-racing. A steeple chase has also recently taken place with all the pomp of a Hyde-park display. The *beau monde* has lately been much engrossed by a mesalliance of the Duke Caffarelli with a butcher's widow

of great personal attractions. The law of inheritance is the same as in England, and as the Duke de Caffarelli is one of the most ancient nobles, the affair has caused an uncommon sensation. The Duke has been obliged to resign his command in the *garde noble* of the Pope, which is composed of the élite of the Roman noblesse.

GERMANY.

It would appear, from Vienna letters of the 14th, that the Emperor of Russia has not given up all hopes of bringing about a marriage between the Princess Olga, of Russia, and the Archduke Stephen; and that for this purpose he will visit Vienna some time next May. The Archduke is strongly attached to the Duchess, who is one of the finest women in Europe.

It is again reported that Prince Albert will visit Coburg before the end of the month, but will make but a short stay.

Count Solms Rödelheim died on the 18th, at Asenheim, aged 44.

It was reported in the German diplomatic circles that the expiring treaty of Munich-Gratz, which was concluded for ten years, between the Powers interested in the partition of Poland, was to be renewed.

The following is an extract from the *Post Ampt Gazette*:—"In order to avoid giving to the Russian Government pretence for adopting rigorous measures against the Jews, the Rabbis of the frontier governments have put up a notice, declaring that every Jew engaged in smuggling should be read out of the synagogue. All Jews aware of such acts are to inform against the persons engaged in them, under the pain of being subjected to the same penalty. This threat will be attended with benefit, as the Polish or Russian Jews fear spiritual punishment more than the knot."

SWITZERLAND.

Letters have been received from Valais, dated March 17. They state that two Councillors of State of the canton have been sent to Ardon, where serious disturbances had broken out. A conflict had taken place between "La Jeune et la Vieille Suisse." The combatants had no other weapons than sticks and stones, and several persons were wounded. It appeared certain that the Curé of Rivaz was the cause of the tumult, and fearful of being arrested he fled. There was found in his house a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On the 13th all was quiet at Ardon.

FRANCE.

Within the last few days several of our diplomats have been in close conference. Yesterday, as early as eleven o'clock, Lord Cowley and M. Guizot were closeted, and the same afternoon several of the ambassadors met at the house of the Duke de Sierra-Capriona, ambassador from the court of Naples. It is said that Spain and Turin were the subjects of deliberation.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, it was given as certain that M. Guizot had received despatches from London, announcing that Lord Aberdeen has recalled Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti.

Admiral Hamelin will embark at Brest on board the "Ariane" for Tahiti. On his arrival there he will hoist his flag in the frigate "Uranie."

M. Gabriel Delessert, ten years a Prefet, and eight years a Prefet of the Police, has been raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. M. Delessert is universally beloved. He is a gentleman of the strictest honour and finest sentiments.

An English and French Company has been formed for laying down a railroad direct from Paris to Strasbourg, by Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Chalons, Nancy, Lunéville, Reims, and Metz.

The Duchess of Rohan died on Sunday last in Paris. Marshal Soult, by the death of the King of Sweden, has become the sole survivor of the eighteen Field Marshals created by Napoleon at the Camp of Boulogne in 1804.

The responsible editor of the Legitimist paper, *La Nation*, has been condemned at the Assizes to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000 francs, for articles against the reigning dynasty.

A Royal Prize of 4000 francs, will be added to the other prizes to be run for at the Caen races. This will make the prizes amount to 10,500 francs, independent of the trotting-match for 400 francs.

Professor Ross has discovered at Milo, not far from the place where the admirable Venus, now at the Louvre, was found, some Christian catacombs, which, according to appearances, are as ancient as the first foundation of Christianity. They are the first catacombs that have been discovered in Greece.

The following extract from the report made to the Chamber by the Marquis de Lagrange will be found instructive to all my countrymen who intend residing in France:—"Since last season an unfortunate season has suddenly raised the price of common wine. Whilst at the places of production the hectolitre was sold at from 100 to 150 per cent. above the prices of last vintage, some merchants of the capital have only increased their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., that is to say, that the quality of the wines has deteriorated, and that the practice of adulteration has increased in proportion as the wine has become higher in price. The increased number of seizures confirms this truth. In 1842, there were 100; and in 1843, 136; and it is worthy of remark that this increase only commenced in the last six months of 1843. It is not, however, the number of seizures that is alone worthy of remark, but the considerable quantity of adulterated liquid, as much as 1000 casks of wine being seized at the same time. In 1842, 408 hectolitres were seized, and in 1843, 3163. The quantity is therefore nearly eight times more in 1843 than in the preceding year, and is far greater than the total of the quantities seized in the nine preceding years. The results, for 1844, are still more alarming. Up to the 20th of March, 735 casks, containing 1627 hectolitres, were seized; the seizures of wine sent from Rouen to Paris, were composed of 1000 casks, all adulterated. The wine trade in the department of the Seine, is at present most frightfully demoralised.

To-morrow will be represented at the Grand Opera, Halévy's new opera, "Lazarone," the libretto by St. George. The same evening Mario and Coralli will dance the Polka. Immediately after "Lazarone," Donizetti's "Miserere," and "Ave Maria" will be put in rehearsal. Cerito, after remaining a few days with us, but not appearing on the stage, has left for Brussels, *en route* for London. Camillo Sivori leaves us the beginning of next month for London.

Last night was performed for the first time, Auber's opera of "La Syrène," the libretto by Scribe. I will send some remarks in my next. Albertini, an actor of some merit, makes his first appearance next week at the Opéra Comique. Lablache took his farewell benefit at the Italian Opera, yesterday. I need not say the house was a bumper, and the stage covered with laurels, thrown from boxes, pit, and gallery.

Mademoiselle Nissen decidedly quits the French Italian Opera for Milan.

Listz is expected next week in Paris; he has engaged the Italian Opera for four nights.

The Earl of Westmoreland has been elected a member of the Conservatory of Music of Vienna, and his compositions placed in its library.

Rossini has composed a cantata for the *fête* in honour of the 300th anniversary of Tasso's birthday, which has just taken place at Turin. Pacini has written an opera, called "L'Ebrini," for the Scala.

An opera, called "Pascal Bruno," composed by Mr. Hatton, a pianist, and formerly chorus-master at Drury Lane, has been most successful in Vienna-Staudigl and Mademoiselle Lutze sustained the principal characters. Mr. Hatton was called for five times. This triumph of an English artist before the severely critical amateurs of Vienna, is an event.

Verde's opera, "Hernan," was well received at Venice. Derivas obtained great success at Parma in Mercadante's "La Regente."

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular steamer Liverpool, Captain Evans, reached Southampton at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, with Lisbon and other mails. She left Gibraltar on the 17th inst., Cadiz the 18th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto the 23d, and Vigo the 24th. She has brought thirteen passengers and a cargo of oranges. The Liverpool was overdue two days, and, therefore, her arrival is most opportune. She brings no political news of the least interest. Upon the subject of the late insurrectionary movements, the papers and letters now received are exceedingly barren.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 22.—The Java papers to the 25th of November last have the following news:—

Batavia, Nov. 17, 1843.

"The chief town of Grissee was visited on the night of the 1st instant a little after midnight, and on the afternoon of the 5th, at half-past two, by dreadful fires, by which it was reduced to ashes, with the exception of the old town. 2075 houses, of which 99 were of stone, are destroyed; in the Nine Vrampongs, which were consumed, 6000 persons are hereby reduced to the greatest distress, and four lives were lost. The loss in houses, clothes, furniture, merchandise, silver, copper, coin and notes, cattle, &c., is estimated at 266,000 florins.

The *Staats Courant* contains the promulgation of the financial law lately passed by the Chamber, and sanctioned by the King.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.—Everything appears to be going on perfectly tranquil in Stockholm. The late King does not appear to have contemplated a fatal result, having left no will. A good deal of conjecture is hazarded as to the amount of his property. As Prince of Ponte Corvo he was known to have been immensely rich; but the great efforts he made with his private fortune to support the Swedish funds at the period of his election to the dignity of Crown Prince, in addition to the heavy sums of money supposed to have been judiciously distributed about the period of his royal predecessor's decease, must have materially diminished his property. The late King was, moreover, unlucky in his investments. He died possessed of immense estates in Sweden, which for years past have barely yielded an income sufficient to defray the charges of administration. This has led to the belief that the purchase of estates at prices infinitely above their intrinsic value, was a merely indirect mode of conciliating the favour and fidelity of their former possessors.

TURKEY.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst. announce that no answer had yet been received to the note presented to the Divan by the British and French Ambassadors. The Turkish Ministers had made several proposals during the preceding week to effect an arrangement without complying with the terms demanded of them; but the ambassadors steadily refused to abate an iota of their demand, or to be satisfied with less than a firm. Little doubt, therefore, existed but that the Porte would be obliged to comply.

A considerable opposition was being formed against Riza Pasha amongst the other Ministers of the Porte, joined by an influential party of the Ulemas. It was even asserted that the Sultan's Valide had joined in the opposition against the court favourite, and that his downfall was certain.

GREECE.

The Greek Observer of the 10th inst. states, that the moment the last article of the constitution was voted by the assembly, *vivas* in favour of the constitution and the King resounded through the hall and in the galleries reserved to the public, and all the assistants waved their fez and hats in the air in token of joy.

The crowd, preceded by the bands of the garrison, repaired to the palace, and the King and Queen having appeared at the balcony, were saluted with enthusiastic acclamations. His Majesty thanked the people, and said, "I rejoice with you at the completion of the Constitution." The citizens afterwards proceeded in succession to the houses of Colonel Kalergi and of the principal leaders of the revolution of the 3rd of September, and loudly cheered them. In the evening all the coffee-houses were illuminated, and public order was not for an instant disturbed.

The next day the charter was read again in the Assembly, and some alterations in the diet were made. A deputation of twenty-four members was then chosen to carry it immediately to the King. M. Mavrocordato, its President, presented it to His Majesty, who replied—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with pleasure the draught of the Constitution, and feel bound to express to you my satisfaction for the wisdom you have exhibited, and your devotedness to me and my Royal Consort. Being anxious to do everything in my power to promote the prosperity of the nation, I will attentively examine that draught, and lose no time in communicating to the Assembly the result of my observations."

The *Malla Mail* of the 15th announces that the King signed the Constitution on the 11th.

CORFU.

Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Captain James Macdonald, aide-de-camp, has returned to Corfu from a tour in the Neapolitan and Papal States; he passed three weeks at Naples, and his Royal Highness is expected shortly to visit England. Lady Seaton and Lady Pettrizupoli have given several balls. Prince George of Cambridge gave a ball on the anniversary of his father's birth-day, the splendour of which, with the beauty of the ladies, exceeds all description; it was very numerously attended. The officers of the 97th Regt. have also given two balls, and nothing was left undone by Lieutenant-Colonel Lockyer and the officers of the regiment for the comfort and amusement of their guests. The Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers have issued invitations for next Tuesday. Lady Seaton intends commemorating Prince George's birthday on the 26th instant, by a similar entertainment at the palace. The fourth session of the next parliament opened on the 1st, and his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner gave his speech on the 4th inst.

AMERICA.

The New York packet ship, Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning last, has put us in possession of New York papers to the 6th instant inclusive, her day of sailing. She has made a very good voyage of 18½ days.

The President has appointed, *pro tem*, the Hon. J. Nelson, Attorney-General of the United States, to the office of Secretary of State, and Commodore J. Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to that of secretary of the Navy, vacant by the melancholy accident on board the Princeton. In communicating the event, officially, to the House of Representatives, the President expresses his deep grief and regret, and entirely acquits the officers and crew of the ship from any blame

For Sir James Graham's Bill (the 12 hours)	153
Against it	186
Majority	—3
For Lord Ashley's amendment (the 10 hours)	181
Against it	188
Majority	—7

The house was then understood to defer the further consideration of the measure until Monday.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his determination to persist in his motion, and said, with God's blessing, he had no doubt he would prevail.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

The general impression is that the proposition for an 11 hours bill will be carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a short time on Monday.

On the presentation of a petition, Lord BROUGHAM took the opportunity of expressing his strong opinion against any limitation of the hours of labour in factories. Such legislation was flying in the face of Providence, and would be grossly inconsistent, unless they went on to prohibit labour in whitelead and all other manufactures deleterious to human life. It would be quite as reasonable to legislate that only a certain amount of wages should be given; and he would have Parliament extremely cautious how they listened to the humanity doctrines of the day upon a subject so all important to the country.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. Bateson took the oath and his seat for the county of Londonderry. The Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill and the Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill were read a second time.

Mr. LAWSON moved the second reading of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Railway Bill.—Mr. E. B. DENISON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He was well acquainted with the locality through which it was proposed to carry this railroad, and he was quite certain that, in the first place, it would never pay, and he was equally certain that the majority of those through whose domains it would pass were opposed to the scheme. Mr. FERRAND trusted the house would give its assent to the second reading, in order that its practicability might be established in committee.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE supported the amendment.—Mr. JAMES characterised the bill as a jobbing and speculating concern, and strongly urged its rejection by the house. The house then divided—

For the second reading	48
Against it	41
Majority for the second reading	—7

Mr. MACAULAY gave notice that shortly after Easter it was his intention to submit to the house certain resolutions touching the late transactions in Gwalia. He thought it right to give early notice, in order that ministers might, if they thought it desirable, lay on the table before that time any documents which might appear to them to elucidate the subject. It was not his intention to move for any such documents, having at his command, as he conceived, the means of obtaining from authentic sources the information necessary to make out the case which it was his intention to lay before the house.

Mr. FERRAND wished to ask the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he intended to proceed with the new Poor-law Bill before Easter?—Sir J. GRAHAM believed the order of the day for going into committee on that bill stood for that evening, and it was his intention to move that the order be postponed till after the Easter holidays.

Sir R. PEEL begged to ask the noble lord the member for Tiverton whether it was his intention to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the slave trade treaties, on Thursday next?—Lord PALMERSTON said it certainly was his intention to do so.

In answer to Lord J. Russell, Sir R. PEEL said he proposed that the house should adjourn for the usual period—namely, from Wednesday, the 3rd April, till the Monday week following.

There was a crowded attendance of members to hear the decision of the Government on the subject of the Factories Bill, which was announced by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who prefaced his speech by an expression of the profound respect which the Government entertained for the opinion of the House of Commons, when constitutionally declared. But there was another duty paramount to that of yielding to the feelings of a majority—that of an Administration refusing to adopt a policy which they really believed to be injurious to the welfare of the State. The Government had carefully considered the course which it ought to adopt on the Factories Bill, and, found that it had three modes of proceeding; the first, acceding to the compromise of eleven hours; the second, to adopt the present bill, and leave the law as it now stood; and the third, to drop the present, and introduce a new bill, embodying those provisions already agreed to in committee, and which might therefore be presumed to be likely to meet with general concurrence. He did not think that the adoption of the eleven hours system would be either a safe or an expedient compromise, because the limitation of the operations of machinery would be productive of the most serious consequences. It would be better at once to fix the minimum of wages rather than the maximum of labour. The right hon. baronet argued at considerable length against the ten hours proposition, which he designated a Jack Cade system of legislation; and adverturing to the second mode of proceeding—that of dropping the bill altogether—said he could not bring himself to forego the provisions which appeared to meet with general assent. He would, therefore, adopt the third course, intimating, however, the intention of the Government, with all respect to the declared opinion of the house, to oppose all limitation of the hours of labour to less than twelve hours. He, therefore, moved the postponement of the committee until Friday, when he would move to rescind the order for resuming the committee, and ask for leave to bring in a new bill.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his surprise at the course taken by the Government, and in reference to the term "Jack Cade system," observed that he did not repudiate the application, for the insurrection of Jack Cade arose from the intolerable wrongs inflicted on the people. With the people at his back he would still persevere in his object, and he hoped that on Friday next he would not be abandoned by those who had hitherto supported him.—A somewhat spirited debate followed, in which Lord Howick, Captain Rous, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Vernon Smith took part; after which Sir R. H. INGLIS asked if Sir R. Peel acquiesced in the application of the term "Jack Cade" to those who supported the proposition of Lord Ashley.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said the expression was his own, and was borrowed from a periodical paper. None of his colleagues could be responsible for the use of an expression upon which they had certainly never been consulted.—After some observations from Mr. Bernal and Mr. Ferrand, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should not have been astonished were the term applied by the right hon. baronet to himself; but he was surprised to hear it applied to such exemplary Conservatives as Sir R. Inglis and his friends near him.—After some observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr. C. Buller, Sir R. PEEL said that the term "Jack Cade," used by Sir James Graham, was applied to the principle contended for by the opponents of the bill, and not to the parties who supported that principle. Government was satisfied that it would not be for the benefit of the working classes to limit the hours of labour, and, although in a minority, they felt they were only performing their duty in still persevering in opposing a proposition which they believed would be detrimental to the industrious classes of the community.—Lord SANDON regretted that the Government should have shut the door on everything in the shape of compromise on this subject, when public opinion was so rapidly progressing towards a limitation of all sorts of labour.—Mr. MORRISON approved of the course pursued by the Government.—Lord STANLEY thought it desirable that no doubtful language should be held on this subject, for it would be most improper to create in the minds of the operatives an expectation that Government would ever agree to a proposition so injurious to their interests, as that of restricting their labour.—After some further discussion the committee was postponed until Friday.

In committee on the Mutiny Act, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question from Captain Pechell, said that by the desire of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a portion of the naval force in the Shannon was employed in the collection of the poor-rates on the western coasts of Galway—a measure which he should be prepared to defend at the proper time.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL a select committee was appointed to inquire whether it would be desirable to make any alteration in the law at present in force in respect to the trial of controverted elections.—The committee is composed of the following members: Lord John Russell, Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Wilson Patten, Sir George Grey, Lord Sandon, The Hon. Mr. Conroy, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hoggs, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Heathcoat, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Loch, and Sir T. Fremantle.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the International Copyright Amendment Bill and the Annual Indemnity Bill were read a first time.

The house went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—On the 8th clause, which continues the Diocesan Courts, Lord COTTONHAM moved that it be struck out, as these courts had been condemned by all the committees of inquiry, and were quite inefficient for the due administration of justice.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the amendment.—The Lord CHANCELLOR denied that the Diocesan Courts were inefficient; and Lord BROUGHAM admitted them to be bad, but thought they might be improved by this bill.

Their lordships divided—

Contents	47
Non-contests	20
Majority	—27

The clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. The remaining clauses, with the exception of the 67th and 70th, and from 82 to 90 inclusive, were agreed to with amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday, to which day their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Chichester and Brighton Railway Bill was carried, on a division, by 99 against 48. Several other Railway Bills were advanced.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess on Tuesday next, instead of Wednesday, as he had on a former occasion stated.

Colonel WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt from toll lime conveyed on any turnpike road in the principality of Wales. The Gallant Member stated that, in some districts, the amount of toll was double the cost price of the lime; and that generally every description of manure, excepting lime, was exempt from toll.—Mr. M. SUTTON acceded to the introduction of the bill, but intimated the intention of the Government to oppose its further progress.—Mr.

Alderman THOMPSON declared that much more was due to the Welsh people than such a measure as this. Their well-founded and wide-spread discontent were not to be thus glanced over.—Sir CHARLES MORGAN added that the people of the southern portion of the principality of Wales were most anxiously expecting some measure of relief from the Government.—Mr. LABOUCHERE thought, as the Government were going to oppose the bill, it would be much better, in order to avoid excitement in Wales, to oppose its introduction at once. Sir JAMES GRAHAM had been the cause of the postponement of Colonel WOOD's motion until that evening; and he had hoped that a perusal of the report of the commissioners would have induced the gallant officer to have dropped his intention altogether. The Government, though permitting the introduction of the bill, could not be expected to sanction a principle against which such strong objections were stated.—Mr. F. BARING expressed his surprise at this. The report of the commissioners would surely come under the special consideration of the Government; yet, by the introduction of this bill, affecting one of the least of the causes of Welsh complaints, they were at the same moment raising and dashing expectations. It was better to refuse permission at once.—Mr. Morris, Sir William Jolliffe, Mr. Darby, Mr. Trevor, Lord Ebrington, and other members took part in the discussion.

The house divided—

For bringing in the bill	68
Against it	42
Majority	—26

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on the corn laws, for the purpose of considering the resolution:—"That it is expedient that corn imported into the United Kingdom from the British possessions of South Africa, India, and Australasia, be made subject to the same duty which is levied on corn imported into the United Kingdom from Canada." The hon. member's principal reasons for urging the reduction of the duty of £s., now payable on grain coming from our Eastern possessions, to a duty of £s. were that the importers of wheat from these settlements had, last year, made a handsome profit, and were for their pains entitled, this year, to make a handsome;

and that the principle of free trade having been applied to Canada should also, in fairness and uniformity, be applied to all our colonies.—The motion was seconded by Mr. MANGLES.—Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the proposition, on the grounds that Canada had petitioned by her highest authorities, and in a manner indicating a wide and general feeling in favour of the change; but not so those eastern possessions. Also, because an uniformity of duty could not be established, unless the other colonies were subjected equally with Canada to a 3s. import duty. Likewise, because there was an expectation of establishing a trade in corn with Canada, whose supply would not affect the home market, whilst it would be very desirable to obtain a trade that would not be established with our other colonies. Moreover, the boon conferred on Canada had been a special one, and was but part, though a necessary part, of the general corn law of 1842. The right honourable gentleman, finally, did not think the benefits to be derived from the proposed change would be worth the uneasiness which would be caused to agriculturists by again tampering with the corn duties. If again disturbing them, as proposed, should do more than arouse "the vapours and apprehensions of fussy and fidgety men," it would be enough to deter the Government attempting it.—Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the motion. He could not see why a difference should be made between Canada and our other colonies.—Lord STANLEY said, if there were any great or real necessity for what the hon. gentleman proposed, owing to the price in this country rising to a great height, or to there being a deficiency of supply which the colonies could make up, then the hon. gentleman, he was ready to admit, would have made out his case; but, as such was not the case, and the colonies were last year warned not to expect to be placed on the footing on which Canada had been placed, and as it had been shown that the colonies named in the motion could not import corn at a lower price than that at which corn was now admitted into this country, he must resist the motion; and he must say, he never heard a case that was less made out, or which appeared to him to be of less importance, or for which the house could be less disposed to alter a law of infinite importance, and of infinite delicacy, and one which involved some of the most important interests of this country.

The house divided—

For the motion	47
Against it	117
Majority against the motion	—70

Sir G. STAUNTON moved that the house should, on an early day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty, praying that a suitable provision be made for the widow of the late Dr. Morrison and the other surviving members of his family, in consideration of the eminent public services rendered by him, and his eldest son, in China.—Sir R. PEEL objected to the motion, on the ground that the case of Dr. Morrison's widow and children was not such a peculiarly hard one as to warrant the house in adopting the unusual course proposed. The widow was in the actual receipt of a pension of £200 a year for herself, and £25 each for her five children. Her eldest son was appointed by Lord Aberdeen to a situation in China, with a salary of £300 a year, and with the prospect, under good conduct, of an ultimate salary of £600 a year; and her second son had been promised, by Lord Aberdeen suitable employment under Government as soon as he should attain an age that fitted him for filling a public office. Under these circumstances, and knowing that there were hundreds of other claimants, whose cases were very strong, that it was impossible to satisfy, he hoped the hon. baronet would not press his motion.—Sir G. STAUNTON withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned at eleven o'clock.

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Against it	117
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The house divided—

For the second reading	67
Against it	77
Majority against the Bill	—10

Lord ASHLEY announced that he would not propose the withdrawal of the Factories Bill. The noble lord said, it is not my intention to offer any opposition to the proposal of the Government. I know that in so doing I surrender many advantages which I now possess. But I think it is my duty, when I can, without compromising any principle, to consult the convenience of the house and Government. Therefore, I take this course, on the full understanding that the Government will immediately introduce another bill, and will take the discussion upon it on the earliest possible day after Easter. The head and upper part of the face were very much swollen, covered with blood, and the hair matted. The hands and arms were also covered with blood. He found ten distinct wounds upon the head, and a great quantity of extravasated blood in the brain. The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say, upon which he proceeded, in a rambling manner, to say that the boots they had were most certainly his, but that he was not near the place, nor had he the boots on all the day of the murder. The coroner referred to the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, after which he was fully committed to Stafford gaol to take his trial. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is a powerful man.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIP.—During the night of Friday last an unusual and remarkable occurrence took place on Claston estate, in the parish of Dormington, the property of Edward Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park, near Ledbury. A large piece of land, consisting of more than three acres of rock and earth, with forty oak trees, slipped down Daddor's hill, a distance of 200 yards, into the valley beneath, and now presents a very curious appearance, the projected masses of rock forming fantastic shapes of caverns, &c., and some of the trees still remaining upright as if growing. The whole scene is well worthy of inspection. From the ground cracking, &c., there had been previous indications of the coming "slip," and no doubt the wet weather hastened the result. The event has given rise to a variety of alarming reports about an "earthquake," &c.

IRELAND.

The only case of importance on Saturday last, at the Cork assizes, was the trial of Eugene O'Sullivan, late postmaster of Castletown, Berchavon, for purloining two letters containing £78, which had been posted at the Cork post-office for Messrs. Dan and Eugene O'Sullivan, of Castletown, by Mr. M. O'Sullivan. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF IRELAND.—The country is so crowded with troops that the military and police, having no chance of an enemy in the field, are in danger of falling foul of each other. The following curious statement is from the Athlone Sentinel:—"On Tuesday morning last the 51st party of revenue police, stationed here, were out on duty. When a few miles from the town they perceived advancing a company of soldiers, which afterwards turned out to belong to the 11th regiment, stationed in our garrison. The officer of the police ordered his men off the road, and drew them up in line on an eminence adjoining the road, probably to give horse-room and



MILITARY EXECUTION AT ALICANT.

EXECUTION OF BONET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES,
AT ALICANT.

The sketch whence the above engraving has been taken, was forwarded to us by a subscriber, who was present at the horrible execution of Bonet and his twenty-three accomplices, so indignantly execrated in our Paris correspondent's letter of last week. The butchery was perpetrated in the court-yard of the fortress, in which were drawn out two sides of a square of infantry, behind whom were crowds of people to witness the sanguinary spectacle. Bonet and his fellow-prisoners, having been degraded of their military rank and decorations, and had their hands tied behind them, were then ordered to kneel down, five at a time; a half-company of the regular troops advanced, and, having placed their muskets close to the back of the heads of the unfortunate beings, the commanding officer gave the signal to fire, and the prisoners were shot! In the central distance is seen advancing a file of prisoners, each between two soldiers with shouldered arms, to take the place of a despatched victim. To the left is the governor, or general officer, surrounded by his staff. Our correspondent adds:—"It is our fervent hope that, by giving publicity to this wholesale massacre, we may raise the indignation of every humane mind, and that, by a general demonstration, Spain may for ever be prevented from repeating such barbarous murders."

AFFAIRS IN THE RIVER PLATE.—BUENOS AYRES.

The distracted state of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic La Plata, and the peculiar position in which British interests there are consequently placed, render the condition of that city a subject of peculiar interest. It will be seen by reference to our journal of last week, that a grave charge of partiality is made against the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, in calling upon that state and Monte Video to stay hostilities, but enforcing the demand only in the latter instance. The author of a pamphlet on "Affairs in the River Plate," however, maintains that the conduct of our Minister, "during a series of trying circumstances, has been discreet, firm, and zealous;

though his position has been more arduous and embarrassing from the introduction or intromission of that military element into the affairs of the River Plate, which is admitted on all hands to have been the fruitful source of confusion and vexation."

"First, foremost," continues the above writer, "most fearless of the new states in the fight for independence, was the ancient Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, now the Federal Republic of the Rio de la Plata; first in the field, it was also first in the triumph. Enfranchised itself, the scarcely fledged republic carried its liberating arms into Chili; from Valparaiso, all-conquering with the prestige of Maipu, San Martin sailed for the land of Incas, and planted the standard of liberty in Lima. More than thirty years ago, Buenos Ayres opened its ports to the British flag and to British commerce, an age already of contemporary annals, though scarcely a page in the history of nations. The republic of the Rio de la Plata comprehended also Monte Video, on the left bank of the river Plate, and nearest the ocean, as well as the other territory, now separately embodied as the republic of Uruguay." Don Pedro was then prompted to the usurpation of the Argentine territory; but, under the mediation of England, a compromise was effected, by which Monte Video was constituted an independent intermediate state. Thus, "Buenos Ayres might reasonably complain of a lukewarm indifference to its interests on the occasion from a professing friendly quarter. The actual situation of our relations with Brazil, with the paramount influence now achieved by France in that empire, is calculated to excite misgivings for the past; the recent proceedings of British agents in the river Plate have not tended to remedy former lapses, but to exaggerate their consequences into more positive and unmistakeable evils."

The state of La Plata, it will be recollected, was the first to open friendly relations with this country, never interrupted in the whole course of the revolutions of the new state; and the present Government, headed by General Rosas, found in it friendly alliance with Great Britain, the cultivation of which he has not been charged with neglecting.

Buenos Ayres (of which we annex a view, from a lithograph ex-

cuted in that city) lies on the south bank of the upper part of the wide estuary of the La Plata river, about 100 miles from the place where it enters the sea. Though the estuary is deep in the middle, the beach is so shallow, that persons, as well as goods, are landed in rudely constructed carts, drawn by oxen. The city stands on a high bank, about two miles along the river, and between it and the water's edge is a space planted with some trees. Eastward of the pier stands the fort, or castle, the walls of which are mounted with cannon; here are public offices, and the residence of the President of the Republic. Behind the castle is the piazza, or great square, where-in are a bazaar, and in its centre is a pyramidal monument, in commemoration of the Revolution. The streets are narrow, and mostly unpaved. The houses have flat roofs, and are whitewashed; and there are no chimneys, except those from kitchens. The Town-house is a very fine edifice; there are fifteen churches, including the cathedral, all which, in the time of the Spaniards, were profusely ornamented with gold and silver, but were sacked in the revolutionary wars. The population is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000, mostly the descendants of Spaniards. No other town in South America has so many institutions for the promotion of science; and several newspapers are published here. The climate is healthy, as its name (Buenos Ayres)—good air—implies; an appellation which was bestowed on it by its founder, Mendoza. The commerce of the place has greatly declined since the blockade by Don Pedro.

Of the Governor, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, we annex a portrait from a native lithograph. He was elected first in 1829; he then retired for some time, and was recalled to office in 1835; at the latter end of the same year, Oribe was also constitutionally raised by his fellow-citizens to the post of President of the Republic of the Ur-

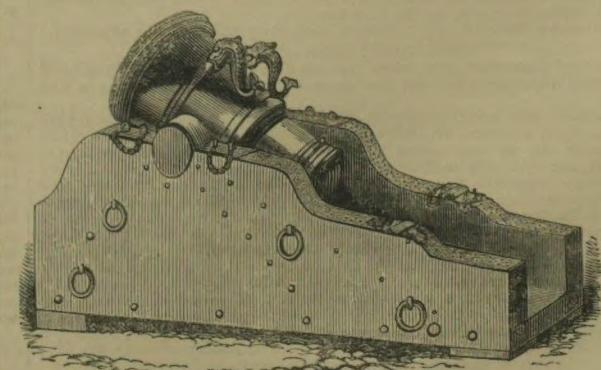
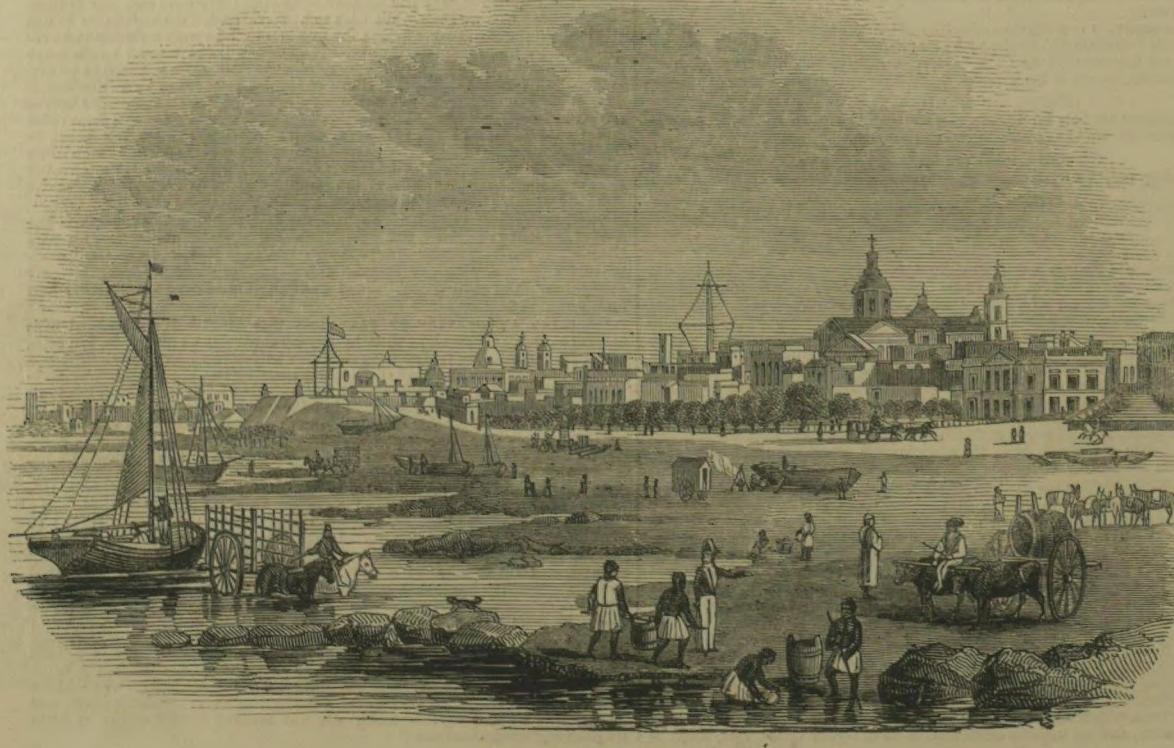


DE ROSAS, GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AYRES.

guay. In 1836, Rivera, the former President, attempted a revolution, the results of which left him little more than the captain of a band of marauders in the open country, compelled sometimes, on pressure, to take refuge in the contiguous Brazilian province of Rio Grande, until 1838. Then came the famous quarrel betwixt France and Rosas, with the blockade of the River Plate. On the peremptory refusal of Oribe to join in active warfare against Rosas, and his perseverance in reserving a strict and equitable neutrality, the French commanders contracted alliance and made common cause, by sea and land, with Rivera. Against such overpowering odds, Oribe abdicated in 1838; Rivera then took possession of the vacated throne, was duly installed President, and as such saluted with salvos of broadsides from the fleet of France, his patron and protector. He embarked at once in open hostilities against Rosas and Buenos Ayres.

Thus was the war the seeking of Rivera, not Rosas. Its memorable events prove the latter to be a man of extraordinary courage. With his own troops far away in the interior, discouraged by reverses, dispirited by the overwhelming number of foes, and wearied with the difficulties ever increasing to be encountered and surmounted in the midst of commercial stagnation and fiscal penury from the blockade—yet, with all this wreck and ruin surrounded, stood this remarkable man—in a city beleaguered, without land defences, and ungarished with troops, with not even, personally, the *cortège* of a guard—in fierce and fearless defiance, unconquered and unyielding still. One by one his foes disappeared; and "at this juncture—whilst the victorious army of Rosas and Oribe was preparing to close the campaign and the contest with the passage of the Uruguay and the capture of Monte Video, and immediately following on the conjoint indiscretion of the notes of the British and French Ministers to Rosas, dated the 16th December, 1842, intimating the decision of their respective Governments, that the sanguinary warfare at present carried on between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video must cease"—Commodore Purvis made his first appearance on the scene of action, an event pregnant with various cameleon changes in the character of British agency."—*Pamphlet, already quoted.*

This sketchy narrative of the career of Rosas brings us to the events recorded in due course in our journal. Few public men have been more traduced than the Governor; and one of the atrocities extended to a diabolical attempt to murder the General and his daughter, by means of an infernal machine, at the very moment when Rivera was soliciting the mediation of the British Minister, and he was endeavouring to promote negotiations for peace.



THE NAMUR MORTAR.

This stupendous and splendid trophy, taken at the siege of Namur, by the army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury of the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower, from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-office, and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XII.—XIII.

THE EARL OF SHAFESBURY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is a personage of great importance in the House of Lords; on many occasions he might with justice be called



THE EARL OF SHAFESBURY.

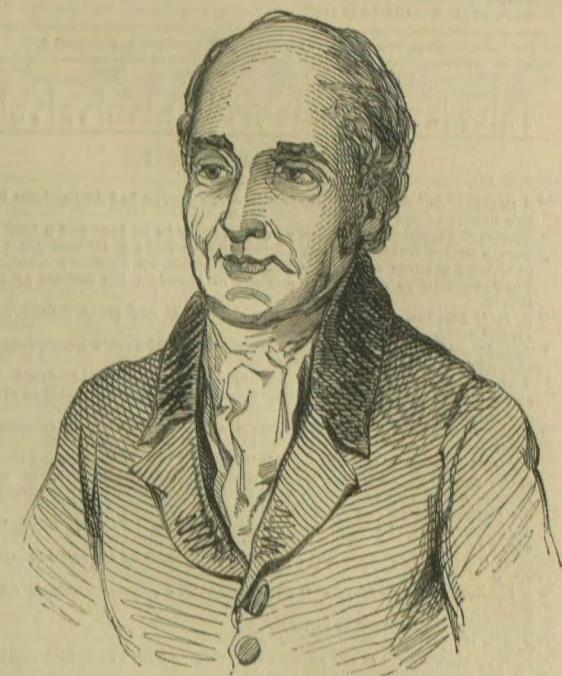
the House of Lords himself, as he occasionally unites in his own person the functions of peer and president of the peers, passing bills through a committee of, perhaps, himself and two others, with difficulty detained to go through the business. He is then sitting as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, a post of con-

siderable labour and responsibility, as he has the charge of all private, as well as public, bills, that pass the House. This duty the noble earl has discharged for many years with ability and zeal, and also, which is a still more important consideration, with the strictest rectitude. This is no slight praise, when it is known that the most extraordinary efforts are sometimes made for the purpose of getting private bills through Parliament. His lordship has a most perfect knowledge of the forms of the House; so perfect, indeed, that he sometimes appears to think that a compliance with those forms is everything, and discussion a matter of minor importance. Indeed, he has a very visible disrelish of long speeches, and has sometimes deprived noble lords of the chance of making one, by the celerity and dispatch with which he has "put the question," and declared it carried, thus precluding the necessity of further talk. The family name of the noble earl is Cooper; the second title is Ashley, at present borne by the noble author of the Ten Hours Bill, in the House of Commons. The earldom is a creation of 1672. The Earl of Shaftesbury is in the 77th year of his age; still bustling and active; short and square in figure, with a rather florid complexion, and grey hair, without disguise of wig or peruke. As he appears in the House of Lords, in his suit of full dress black, with the now almost exploded bag and buckles, he looks a good specimen of the old gentleman and courtier. We should state, however, that his style of dress is one of etiquette, not of choice. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor he occupies the woolsack, as President of the House of Lords.

COLONEL WOOD, M.P.

One of the discussions of the week has been originated by Colonel Wood, the Member for Brecknockshire, who has the honour of coming forward the first with a measure meant to remedy some, at least, of the grievances which caused the outbreak in Wales during the last year. It is a bill for exempting lime from toll, when used for the purpose of manure. The gallant colonel is allowed to bring it in, but beyond that permission has no countenance to expect from the Government, who have distinctly told him that they will oppose its provisions. His speech on Tuesday night amply proved that the exactation of the toll on this article was a great grievance; but there was a general impression that any measure of this kind ought to be more comprehensive. Colonel Wood is the eldest son of G. Wood, Esq., of Littleton House, Staines; he is an old man, being the father of the Member for Middlesex. He is Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; he is also an East India Proprietor. In his politics he is a Conservative, though we believe he voted for

the Reform Bill; he was a general supporter of the Liverpool and Wellington Ministries. He has been many years in Parliament, having been returned for the county in 1806. He is not prominent as a party



COLONEL WOOD.

man, and very seldom mingles in the debates. But the local occurrences he has witnessed, and the proceedings in which his position have obliged him to some extent to take part, have turned his attention more strongly to the question he has just brought forward, with, we are sorry to say, so little chance of success.

FINE ARTS.



BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS. (SPECTATOR, NO. 80.) PAINTED BY GILBERT.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PHILLIS AND BRUNETTA. A Scene from the "Spectator" (No. 80).

JOHN GILBERT.

This is a clever picture, embodying a lively narrative from one of our immortal periodicals, in a truly artistic style. There is nothing which tests genius more than transferring to canvass the vivid descriptions of the poet or author; *mutum est pictura poema*, and certainly Mr. Gilbert, in this specimen of his art, has made his subject silently speak. The scene chosen for our illustration is the ball-

room, when the fair Phillis, dressed in the rich brocade, awaits with impatience the entrance of her rival. Brunetta appears in a plain black silk mantua, but her train is supported by a negro girl, who is clothed in a piece of the identical brocade which Phillis prides herself upon. At this dreadful and unexpected sight Phillis faints away, verifying, in the words of an old poet,

"It is not woman's loveliness
That woman envies, but her dress!"

National Anthem. Her Majesty was escorted to the royal carriage by Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier, and entered into conversation with his lordship for a minute or two after taking her seat. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the same carriage as the Queen of the Belgians, and immediately left the dockyard, and proceeded by the road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace, followed by two other royal carriages and several private carriages, with her Majesty's suite and attendants.

The Queen of the Belgians embarked in the Princess Alice steam-vessel at Ostend on Tuesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock; and, although a strong north-west gale prevailed, performed the voyage in ten hours, having arrived at the dock-yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past five o'clock, p.m. His Majesty the King of the Belgians accompanied the Queen to Ostend, and on board the packet; but his departure for England has been delayed for a few days, or probably until after his Royal Highness Prince Albert has landed at Ostend, the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander Smithett, being under orders to return immediately to Dover for this special service.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—CAUTION.—When the act for taxing armorial bearings was passed, about forty years since, it was understood that an "armorial bearing or ensign," engraved on a seal, represented the real or assumed family arms, and was distinguished from fancy emblems or devices by a shield or heraldic lines—that is, colours. Mere fancy devices not so engraved were considered as not subject to taxation, and they have, consequently, been very generally used by all classes. The very circumstance that an individual had several such seals with different fancy devices, proved distinctly that such devices could not be armorial bearings; for no person could have more than one family crest or coat of arms. Several persons, however, have been recently surcharged for using these fancy engravings on their seals. They have appealed against these surcharges before the commissioners of their respective districts; and the commissioners have decided in their favour. Their decisions, however, have been laid before the judges by the surveyors who surcharged them, and the judges have reversed the commissioners' decisions, and have pronounced every device engraved on a seal, although not exhibiting the family arms, or crest, or accompanied by a shield or heraldic colours, to be an "armorial bearing, or ensign," or crest, within the meaning of the act, and to subject the user to taxation. Although the Government have not thought it advisable to carry out impartially and universally their decisions, yet they avail themselves of every surcharge which has thus been made. The public are, therefore, cautioned to use no seal having any figure or fancy device engraved on it, hereafter, unless they are willing to be accounted arm-bearers, and to pay for that distinction.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A NOVEL FOX HUNT.

Early on the morning of the 20th instant, a remarkably fine fox escaped from the hands of his keeper, in St. George's-fields, as the keeper was leading him along the road by a chain, attached to a collar, fastened round his neck. On arriving at the end of St. George's-road, Reynard began to display symptoms of restiveness under his restraint, and had recourse to various stratagems for setting himself at liberty. At last, on reaching a lamp-post, he commenced running round it, and continued to do so until he was stopped by having thus wound up the whole length of his chain. This trick he repeated every time that his keeper unwound the chain, until at last the man becoming enraged by the animal's obstinacy and perseverance, administered a few hearty kicks, which so infuriated the fox, that, after several futile attempts to revenge himself by snapping at his keeper, he made a desperate dash forward, and gained his liberty by suddenly bursting asunder one of the links of his chain. Pursuit immediately commenced, and after a long and spirited chase, in which the animal was followed by as motley a pack of dogs as ever were seen running together, Reynard was secured



NOVEL FOX HUNT.

in the yard of a public-house, into which he had run for concealment.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning it became generally known that Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians was expected to land at the Woolwich Dock-yard about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the necessary preparations were immediately made for the reception of the royal visitor with the usual honours.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Woolwich Dock-yard at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.; and on alighting, entered the residence of Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Kt., C.B., and K.C.H. The Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer arrived shortly afterwards; and the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert, to be in readiness to receive the Queen of the Belgians on landing.

A guard of honour, with the colours and band of the Royal Marines, arrived in the Dock-yard at three o'clock, p.m., under the command of Captain Walter, and about the same time an escort of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Gardiner, and B field battery, under the command of Captain Taylor, to fire a royal salute.

The signal flag was hoisted on the steeple of the parish church at Woolwich, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, p.m., that the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander L. Smithett (accompanied by Captain Hamilton), was in sight, with

the Belgian flag at the mast-head. The guard of honour, the Royal Horse Artillery, and the field batteries immediately occupied their respective positions, and Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Belgian Minister, Colonel Sir George Couper, and Captain Francis Seymour, proceeded to the residence of the superintendent, and accompanied her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the landing-place.

In consequence of the state of the tide, the Princess Alice went up the centre of the river, nearly as far as Charlton-pier, and came down again inside, betwixt the vessels moored in the river and Wharf-wall, and the commander brought her safely to the landing-place. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, on the near approach of the vessel, was observed standing on deck, beside Captain Hamilton and her suite, Madame Hoogvorst and Major Moerkirk.

Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis A. Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Sir George Couper, went on board the Princess Alice steam-vessel, and escorted her Majesty, when landing, which was very easily accomplished by a gangway covered with green cloth and the rails with flags. At the moment her Majesty stepped on shore, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent warmly welcomed her royal relative, and the field battery fired a royal salute to announce that the Queen had landed. As her Majesty proceeded to one of the royal carriages, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms, the band playing the

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, April 1.—All Fool's Day.
TUESDAY, 2.—W. Harvey born, 1578.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Crucifixion, A.D. 33.
THURSDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
FRIDAY, 5.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 0 19	A. h. m. 0 44	M. h. m. 7 5	A. h. m. 1 27	M. h. m. 2 7	A. h. m. 2 27

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber," Stourbridge.—The person had died and was buried, as a matter of course.
"Amicus," Sheffield.—A column of a newspaper in an hour and a half.
A person named William Charlton humanely rescued a gentleman from a very dangerous position in the river near Battersea, on Saturday evening last. The gentleman in question is anxious to ascertain the address of his deliverer.
"A. R." Pimlico, should send the architectural and other details, else we cannot decide.
"Eldad" will perceive that we ourselves, in our last week's paper, sought the "idle, and we have not yet found it."
"A Subscriber and Admirer," near Halifax, is thanked for the South American originals of the engravings of Buenos Ayres and De Rosas in the present number.
"Brown," Caleford.—The entire course of the river Thames is about 220 miles.
K. H., "Narbra", Wheatley, in his "Illustrations of the Common Prayer," states that "St. Valentine was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival took its rise from them."
"A Learner" should provide himself with Mudie's "Book of Birds," price about 4s. 6d.
"S. T." St. Mary's, will much oblige us by forwarding the views in question.
"W. R." Bridport.—Yes.
"A Subscriber from the First," Frodsham.—The coroner appoints his own deputy.
"Newton,"—Upon the first syllable.
"S. S. S."—Ineligible.
"Z. W." should refer to the answers to correspondents in our last number.
"An Old Subscriber," The bill is valid.
"A. W. P." Osbournby Vicarage.—Through private interest only.
"I. P. P." Enniscorthy, should apply to any news-agent.
"W. W. C." Helston.—The lines are doubtless by Lord Byron.
"An Irish Subscriber," Dublin.—The subject is scarcely of sufficient interest, Dwidgy Gummish."—Miss Seward's riddle and solution shall appear in our next.
The sketch from Blarney shall appear.
"Junius,"—The portraits may appear incidentally.
"G. C." City.—The suggestion is impracticable.
"A Pole,"—Received.
"H. B. H."—See No. 50 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which contains description of the Mundy Money, with engravings.
"W. H. L." Guildford.—See No. 67 of our journal, which contains an engraving of the birthplace of O'Connell.
"W. D." Dublin.—The illustrations to the extent suggested would not, we think, be popular; but we shall attend to the future sales.
"F. E." Warwick.—The subject shall appear; but we shall require a better sketch.
"Semper Eadem,"—We do not know.
"J. W." Kingsland-road.—Thanks.
"T. G. T." Ipswich, is thanked.
"J. E. D."—One pound. "A. B."—No inclosure received.
Plytchey Hunt Races.—We have not room this week for the engraving of the Grand Steeple chase, which, however, shall appear in our next.
"A Subscriber" who writes about the family of the Marquis of Northampton is answered No.
"A Subscriber," Wakefield.—Mr. Villiers is an advocate for the total repeal of the Corn-laws.
Our correspondents will oblige us exceedingly by adopting some more distinctive signature than that of "Subscriber" or "Constant Reader."
"Mr. Hartley" is referred to our Census.
"John,"—Yes.
We do not undertake to answer legal questions.
"N. F." "S. Thomas," "W. J."—Declined.
"S. J." Chisholm of Chisholm is the distinguished head of a numerous and influential Scottish clan, and a gentleman of great respectability.
"R. Warwick" should consult Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."
"A Birmingham Gentleman" is, we fear, a "Brummagem" gentleman.
"X. Y. Z."—Covent Garden, we believe.
"An Old Subscriber," Isle of Wight.—Milton-on-Thames, Kent.
"M. A."—Anonymous.
"G. F. C."—The subject of this gentleman's note shall be inquired into.
"B. S. M."—We have no recollection of having received the manuscript referred to. We must repeat that we cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
"A Constant Reader," Worcestershire, is thanked for his intelligible hints, which shall not be lost sight of.
"Mr. Hamblin," Brighton.—The Queen did not sleep at Norris Castle.
"F. H. S." Pendleton.—The song of the "Aerial Steam Carriage" was attended to upon receipt; but want of space has hitherto precluded the insertion of its review.
"W. P."—Neither of the systems alluded to will enable any student to sing. Either of them may promote a facility to read music at sight, but that is very far off from singing.
Erratum in Clerical Intelligence, last number.—"The Rev. Barlow to the Rectory of Guildford," instead of "Shalford-cum-Bramley, near Guildford."
CHESS.—"F. R. H."—It does not appear, from the position sent, that your adversary's pawn is attacked by you; you cannot, therefore, take it.
"B. E."—In placing the board at chess, always have the white corner square to your right hand. In draughts, play on which colour you like, but have the double corner to your right.
"Henry."—The knight in taking the rook does not give check, the king can retake.
"A Demon Subscriber."—The king can castle after having been checked, provided he has not moved, and that the other regulations for castling are attended to.
"W. G. M."—The king would be placing himself in check if he were to go to the square named. The best works on chess are those published by Mr. G. Walker and Mr. W. Lewis. This answer will apply to "F. R. H." and "A Beginner."
"H. L. S."—We differ with our correspondent as to the absurdity of having two queens on the board at once. Such is the law in all the clubs of England and France. See the rules as laid down by Lewis and Walker, which we consider quite as good authorities as those of Philidor.
"Greenwich."—See the above answer.
"Pilots."—The first game by lottery, afterwards alternately, except in case of a draw, then the party who played first plays again.
"W. G. M." will be glad to play a game of chess by correspondence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

GOVERNMENTS have ceased to be the leaders of the people, and only do just so much as they are driven to do, and not always that. The consequences of neglect and carelessness were, perhaps, never made so apparent as in Wales, during the riots of last autumn. The Government had allowed little parties and petty interests to get Acts passed that allowed them to tax and toll the farmers and peasantry, almost without limit and without stint. Complaints were made to the local authorities, but they being precisely the parties interested in the abuses, the complaints were, of course, useless. The reasoning of the injured parties being vain, they resorted to the remedy pointed out by the instincts of self interest, joined with revenge. The consequence was a local rebellion, one of the worst effects of which was, that it was partially successful. We say so for this reason—that this success—the abolition of scores of the obnoxious toll-gates—was gained from the fears of the magistracy and squires; they yielded to the midnight axe and torch, what they would not have done to any temperate remonstrance, however put. The people have thus been taught to use the remedy of a barbarous time and age—the resorting to physical violence; they have

learned a lesson of rebellion, and the opportunity only will be wanting for a repetition of it, perhaps on a larger scale.

But quietness was at last the reward of concession, whatever the power was with which the concession was made, and the Government, driven by the force of public opinion, just as the Welsh landlords were by the force of "Rebecca," sent down a commission of enquiry into the disturbed districts. The commissioners have reported, and proved plainly enough that there were many and just causes of complaint, though, of course, there could be no excuse for violence. The Government must have been in possession of this report some time before it was made public; there are abundant evils described on the face of it, evils which it is the peculiar duty of a Government to remedy, and yet we see no signs of any intention to do what every one naturally expected—to introduce some general measure for modifying or removing the Welsh grievances. The sending down the Commission was a step that did much to calm the excitement of the people. It at least told them that the Government was in some degree cognizant of the evils they suffered from; and, though inquiry was not relief, they still hailed it as the precursor of it. But the clearer knowledge of the state of things gained by the Government through its agents does not seem to have increased its disposition to deal with the affairs of the principality. On the contrary, it seems to stand by, rather allowing individuals to take up isolated grievances, and bring them one by one before the house, each of course totally ineffectual as a remedy, but all raising an expectation in the minds of the Welsh people that something is being done for them, and all helping to waste in useless discussion the time that might be better employed. Colonel Wood has brought in a bill for exempting from the payment of toll the lime used in Wales as manure. This does nothing against the evil that is most complained of—the oppressive number of trusts and toll-gates in Wales; it merely exempts one article from its operation, and it must be borne in mind also that the toll system itself is but one among many other causes of discontent. That the toll on lime operates injuriously we have no doubt; but there is a strong objection on principle to legislating on such detailed points, without touching the evil in its whole extent. The discussion that arose is worth the attention of the Government. Men of various parties, though pointing out the utter inefficiency of the bill, all spoke of the necessity of some general and comprehensive measure. Those best acquainted with the locality, warned the Government that some measure of relief is fully expected. But no intimation could be gained that any such course is contemplated.

The Home Secretary objects, properly enough, to Colonel Wood's Bill, courteously allowing it to be introduced, with a pretty strong assurance that every subsequent stage of it will be opposed. He might just as well, one would think, have negatived it at once, and said, what appears to be about the truth, that the Government is not prepared to legislate on the subject itself, and will not countenance attempts to legislate on the part of others. It is possible that the Welsh people may have expended much of their energy in this last outbreak; and it is also possible that those who profit by the abuses that roused them, may have been taught a little caution and moderation; but the neglect of the ruling powers is as great now as before, though, seeing what they have seen, it is even less capable of being defended.

The Parliamentary week has been again an anxious one. The contest between Lord Ashley and the Government on the Ten Hours Bill was renewed on Friday last, and carried to divisions that produced the strange result of a victory to both sides without a triumph to either. Sir James Graham succeeded in negativing the ten hours proposition by a majority of seven; Lord Ashley defeated the twelve hours limit of the Government by a majority of three. The result caused some surprise, as it was generally understood that the Ministry had used some more than ordinary exertions to obtain the presence of some of their party, and the absence of others. On Monday Sir James Graham announced the course he intends to pursue. He could not escape the consequence of the twice-repeated decision of the house against his Twelve Hour clause, narrow though the majorities might be, consistent with proper respect to the opinion of the house. But he as resolutely as ever opposed the Ten Hour proposition, and totally refused for himself and his colleagues any compromise of Eleven Hours. Neither would he abandon the task of legislating on the question altogether. But he proposed to withdraw the present bill, for the purpose of introducing another, embodying the amendments that have been already passed by the Committee with respect to the Labour of Children, and omitting those clauses to which the Committee seems to have so strong an objection. There was some degree of doubt whether Lord Ashley would consent to this withdrawal; but on Wednesday he expressed his readiness to do so, and he will wait till the new bill is introduced to begin his labour anew. Of the principle his Lordship contends for we have already, and at some length, expressed our opinion.

Lord Brougham has also this week given his opinion on the question. That the subject had not come before the House of Lords was by no means an obstacle in the way of a man of such genius; he delivered a Ten Hours' Bill speech on the presentation of a petition, thus anticipating, by perhaps a month, the part he will take in the discussion of the measure. The spirit that has infused so much harshness into the New Poor Law, spoke strongly throughout his Lordship's address; it was in the coldest and most unrelieved application of the most severe principles of political economy, that regards human beings as mere machines for producing wealth by labour, paid for in wages great or small, as the case may be, without a moment's thought as to whether they may not have the feelings of humanity, the wish for some respite from toil, and the capacity to enjoy the brief exemption. All the sufferings, all the miseries—physical and moral—of this great class, Lord Brougham passes over, and sets down as incurable—as evils inflicted by an inevitable destiny, which he describes as the "mysterious dispensations of Providence." There have been those who, endowed with powers as great, and humanity far greater, than Lord Brougham's, have shrank from saying what are "dispensations of Providence." To pronounce what are and what are not the Creator's "dispensations" is a task in which human wisdom may grievously err. All that we can venture to say is that evils exist, and that man is endowed with powers that enable him to remedy some of them, and to escape from others. Famine and disease, earthquakes, floods, and conflagrations are all parts of the scheme of the universe, but the industry of man can ward off famine—his intellect, by investigating the causes, can apply the remedies to disease, and from the attacks of the elements his skill does to a great extent protect him. The Mussulman, with the plague raging round him, sits down, and passively acquiesces in the "dispensation of Providence," makes no exertion to escape it; and the land he

dwells in is almost annually visited by a scourge, that the energy, the civilization, and the Christian faith and morals of the denizen of Western Europe, have eradicated. The more enlightened activity appears to us the more religious course, as well as the more philosophical. The principle of Lord Brougham, if carried out, would prostrate every attempt to ameliorate the condition of man. On the same principle slavery might be defended—as, indeed, it has been defended—as a dispensation of Providence. But where evils exist, we shall always advocate trying a remedy, nor with the hardened pride of human knowledge—learned but not wise—impute as Lord Brougham imputes, insanity to those whose benevolence and purity of motive he cannot comprehend. While Lord Ashley is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, Lord Brougham wonders that he "is permitted to go at large!" The Morning Post very well rebukes this coarse and vulgar insinuation, and asks the ex-Chancellor whether it is by a "dispensation of Providence" that he holds his five thousand a year from the public, his town mansion, his northern castle, and his chateau in the South of France, while he sees millions of fellow creatures toiling in the depths of misery without an effort to relieve them?

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE DAILY PAPERS ARE QUITE A STUDY; BUT NOT ANY OF THE MANY CURIOUS AND PUZZLING PARAGRAPHS THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THIS PORTION OF THEIR COLUMNS PUZZLE US HALF SO MUCH AS THOSE THAT HAVE OF LATE BECOME MORE FREQUENT, EMANATING FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF VARIOUS SUMS OF MONEY FROM UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS, TO BE APPLIED TO THE SERVICE OF THE STATE. SOMETIMES THEY COME IN THE SHAPE OF "CONSCIENCE MONEY;" THERE WAS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF £50 OF THIS MONEY LAST WEEK. THIS WE CAN IN A DEGREE ACCOUNT FOR, AS PROCEEDING FROM SOME REPENTANT CLERK, TROUBLED BY THE REMINISCENCE OF SOME YOUTHFUL AND UNDETECTED APPROPRIATION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. THERE MAY BE TRUE REPENTANCE IN THE ACT, AND WE WOULD NEITHER SNEER NOR LAUGH AT THE RESTITUTION, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE HEARD WORLDLY-MINDED MEN DO BOTH. BUT THERE ARE OTHER REMITTANCES THAT FIND THEIR WAY TO THE EXCHEQUER THAT SEEM SENT FROM SOME MOTIVE, WHICH, IF IT IS NOT A DISEASED KIND OF VANITY, IS ALTOGETHER INDEFINABLE. HERE IS ONE FROM THE TIMES OF WEDNESDAY:

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF £15, SENT TO HIM BY SOME PERSON UNKNOWN, TO BE ADDED TO THE FUNDS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE EXCHEQUER WILL DOUBTLESS FEEL MUCH INDEBTED TO HIM; HIS THREE FINES WILL BE DEPOSITED THEREIN, EVEN AS A SHOVEL OF COAL MIGHT BE POURED INTO A NEWCASTLE PIT-MOUTH. IT IS CURIOUS TO OBSERVE THAT THESE DONATIONS DID NOT POUR IN SO ABUNDANTLY WHEN THE EXCHEQUER REALLY WANTED PLENISHING—AS IN THE DAYS OF THE WHIGS FOR INSTANCE. BUT AS SOON AS THE INCOME TAX HAS FILLED THE COFFERS OF THE STATE TO OVERFLOWING, MEN UNKNOWN, BUT WHOSE CRANIA MUST BE OF ODD FORMATION, RUSH FORWARD WITH THEIR DROP TO SWELL THE GOLDEN TIDE;

GIVING THEIR SUM OF MORE
TO THAT WHICH HATH TOO MUCH.

THE FOLLOWING, FROM THE SAME PAPER, IS STILL MORE CURIOUS:—"THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF TWO SOVEREIGNS, TO BE APPLIED 'TO THE USE OF THE NATION,' AND FORWARDED TO HIM BY SOME PERSON UNKNOWN." TWO SOVEREIGNS TO BE APPLIED TO THE USE OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE EAST INDIES AND THE COLONIES! IMAGINE THE GRATITUDE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR THE DONATION OF FORTY SHILLINGS! ONE SIGHS TO THINK HOW MUCH IT MIGHT HAVE DONE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPARED TO THE NOTHING IT WILL DO WHERE IT HAS GONE. HAD THE FOOL WHO SENT IT NO POOR RELATION, OR WAS THERE NO STRUGGLING SHIRT-MAKER IN HIS NEIGHBOURHOOD?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL DINNER PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, ON SATURDAY EVENING, INCLUDED HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, LADY ANNA MARIA DAWSON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, MR. GEORGE EDWARD, AND THE HON. MRS. ANSON.

ON MONDAY, THE QUEEN HELD A DRAWING-ROOM, THE FIRST THIS SEASON, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE. HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVED FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE ABOUT TWO O'CLOCK, ATTENDED BY THE ROYAL SUITE.—[A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THIS EVENT WILL BE FOUND AMONGST OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.]

ON TUESDAY, THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TOOK AN AIRING IN AN OPEN BAROUCHE. HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE VISITED HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA, AT HER RESIDENCE AT KENSINGTON. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS AND SUITE EMBARKED AT OSSENDON HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY MORNING, AND ARRIVED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING. HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, ATTENDED BY THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN WAITING, RECEIVED THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, ON ARRIVING AT THE PALACE. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT JOINED THE ROYAL CIRCLE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AT DINNER, IN THE EVENING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, ATTENDED BY HER SUITE, ARRIVED AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FROM WITLEY COURT.

ON WEDNESDAY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER VISITED THE QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. HER MAJESTY, ATTENDED BY THE HON. MISS EDEN AND THE HON. MISS MITCHELL, ARRIVED AT THE PALACE AT THREE O'CLOCK, AND WAS RECEIVED, ON ALIGHTING FROM HER CARRIAGE, BY THE EQUESTRIES IN WAITING, AND THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSEHOLD. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT CONDUCTED THE QUEEN DOWAGER TO HER MAJESTY AND THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT ARRIVED SOON AFTERWARDS, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, AND JOINED THE ILLUSTRIOS CIRCLE. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, AND HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT TOOK AN AIRING IN A CARRIAGE. HER MAJESTY, ATTENDED BY THE BARONESS D'HOONVORST AND MAJOR D'HANINS DE MOERKERKE, VISITED HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE, AND ALSO CALLED AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE. THE ROYAL DINNER PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, INCLUDED HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, LADY ANNA MARIA DAWSON, COLONEL SIR GEORGE COOPER, BART., AND CAPTAIN FRANCIS SEYMOUR.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT AMONG THE EARLY ALLIANCES IN HIGH LIFE, WILL BE THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. HARRIET BERESFORD, SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE LATE LORD GEORGE BERESFORD, AND NIECE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, AND MR. GEORGE DUNBAR, LATE M.P. FOR BELFAST. THE LORD PRIMATE AND FAMILY ARE SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM THE PALACE, ARMAGH, AND THE CEREMONY IS EXPECTED TO BE SOLEMNIZED THE WEEK AFTER THE EARLY RECESS.

LORD FRANCIS RUSSELL WILL LEAD TO THE ALTAR MISS PEYTON, A DAUGHTER OF THE REV. ALGERNON PEYTON, ON THE 15TH OF NEXT MONTH.

VISCOUNT NEWPORT'S ALLIANCE TO THE HON. MISS SELINA FORESTER TAKES PLACE ON THE 16TH OF THE ENCLISING MONTH.

A MARRIAGE IS ON THE TULIP BETWEEN SIR PIERS MOSTYN, BART., OF TALACRE HALL, FLINTSHIRE, AND THE HON. MISS FRASER, DAUGHTER OF LORD AND LADY LOVAT.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ROYAL SUITE, AND THE HOUSEHOLD, ATTENDED DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THE SERMON WAS PREACHED BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON. PRAYERS WERE READ BY THE HON. AND REV. C. LESLIE COURTEENY.

THE AMERICAN DWARF, GENERAL TOM THUMB, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS GUARDIAN, MR. P. T. BARNUM, OF NEW YORK, HAD THE HONOUR OF ATTENDING AT THE PALACE IN THE EVENING, WHERE THE GENERAL EXHIBITED HIS CLEVER ImitATIONS OF NAPOLEON, &c., WHICH ELICITED THE APPROBATION OF HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL CIRCLE.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE NEWCASTLE PRIZE, AT ETON, LAST SATURDAY:—NEWCASTLE SCHOLAR: DRAKE, K.S. NEWCASTLE MEDALLIST: WOLLEY, K.S. THE FOLLOWING WERE NAMED BY THE EXAMINERS AS HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED:—HUNT, K.S.; EQUAL ALPHABETISTS: MESSRS. HERBERT, M'NIVAN, PEARCE, SEROCOLD, M.A., AND WRIGHT, K.S.; EQUAL ALPHABETISTS: MESSRS. BULLER, HORNBYS, PATTISON, AND SMITH, M.A.

MR. G. O. MORGAN, WHO WAS LATELY ELECTED TO THE VACANT SCHOLARSHIP ON LORD CRAVEN'S FOUNDATION AT OXFORD, IS STILL A MEMBER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, AND NOT A RESIDENT OF THAT UNIVERSITY. IT IS REMARKABLE THAT THE ONLY OTHER INSTANCE OF AN UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP HAVING BEEN OBTAINED BEFORE RESIDENCE IS THAT OF MR. BRACKER, ELECTED IRELAND SCHOLAR, 1831, ALSO FROM SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK HAS INSTITUTED THE REV. J. H. SUTTON, M.A., TO THE RECTORY OF ST. MARY'S, BISHOPSHILL, YORKSHIRE. THE REV. THOMAS FIELDEN WOODHAM HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO THE RECTORY OF ST. PETER'S, CHESSHILL, IN THE DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER, VACANT BY THE DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS STEPHENSON. THE HON. BISHOP OF CHESTER HAS LICENSED THE REV. ROBERT TOWNLEY, M.A., TO THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF ST. MATTHEW'S, LIVERPOOL. THE REV. J. LLOYD, M.A., HAS BEEN INSTITUTED TO THE RECTORY OF LIANNEWIE, MONTGOMERY. THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN HAS INSTITUTED THE REV. J. OVERTON TO THE RECTORY OF ROTHWELL,

Lincolnshire, the Rev. J. Lester to the rectory of Luddington, and the Rev. H. Maclean, M.A., incumbent of Christchurch, Coventry, to the vicarage of Caistor. The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxon, have presented the Rev. George Thomas Duffield, M.A., fellow of that society, to the rectory of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Harrison, B.D. The Rev. B. Gibson, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been presented by that society to the rectories of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Poutney, in the city of London. The rev. gentlemen have been instituted to their respective incumbencies by the Lord Bishop of London.

Some time since it was stated that it was the intention of the Bishop of London to issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, authorising them to make a collection in their respective churches and chapels in aid of the Metropolis Churches Fund. The letter is now in the hands of the clergy. His lordship states that eight years have elapsed since he has put forth proposals for raising a fund to be applied to the building and endowment of additional churches. At that period several additional churches were erected. By the intended arrangement provision has been made for the erection of 50 new churches —36 of which are completed, 2 are in course of erection, and 12 will be proceeded with as soon as the sites are duly surveyed. These churches will contain altogether about 57,000 persons. It appears that since the issue of the last letter the population of the parishes within the Bills of Mortality has continued to increase at the rate of about 20,000 per annum. The collection, in obedience to the bishop's letter, will be made on June the 9th, being the first Sunday after Trinity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly court of directors was held at the London Tavern, G. R. Robinson, Esq., Governor, in the chair. Mr. A. T. Galt, chief clerk, read the report. The sales of land during the year amounted to 34,850 acres, for £17,031 10s. 4d., being an increase over the sales of 1842 of 25547 acres, and £12242 10s. 4d. The total sales of real property, from the formation of the society, were 77,737½ acres, for £43,008 0s. 7d., leaving 657,674½ acres in the company's possession. The charges for the total management of the company were £37,989 12s. 4d. The proprietors advanced an entire sum of £213,000, which, after deducting purchases, outlays, and expenses, left a balance of £3326 2s. 9d. at the disposal of the company. The report was adopted. A long discussion ensued upon the propriety of declaring forfeited sixteen shares, upon which instalments were due, which ended in the affirmative, leaving discretionary power with the directors to grant such time to the defaulters for payment as each individual case justified. The vacancies upon the direction were filled up, and thanks voted to the chairman.

EDUCATION.—On Thursday evening a very large public meeting was held at the Independent Chapel, Cambridge-heath, Bethnal-green, to adopt measures for the extension of popular education in that district. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., took the chair, and appealed to the meeting in behalf of the proposed object. In conformity with a resolution proposed by G. Thompson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Althans, a subscription was entered into for the purpose of erecting a boys' school, on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, in Bethnal-green. A collection was accordingly made, and £360 subscribed. A series of resolutions were proposed, supported by the Rev. Dr. Collier, the Rev. Dr. Reed, the Rev. J. Carlile, the Rev. J. Viney, and other ministers and gentlemen.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Last Thursday the proprietors in the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Railway Companies, met at the Shoreditch station. The proprietors in the Northern and Eastern Railway Company met at twelve, when the draft of a bill empowering the directors to apply to Parliament in the present session, for leave to make certain alterations in the proposed extension line to Newport was submitted to the meeting and approved of. The chairman stated that it had been determined on by the directors of the joint companies to apply to Parliament in the next session to extend the Northern and Eastern Railway from Ely to Lincoln, so as to embrace the traffic of the towns of Wisbeach, Lynn, Spalding, and Bracton. The proprietors in the Eastern Counties Company met at one, when the draft of a bill was read and agreed to for extending the Northern and Eastern Railway at Newport, by Cambridge and Ely, and from thence to Brandon and Peterborough. The chairman having intimated his belief that the bill now before Parliament would pass without opposition, the meeting broke up.

THE AMENDED POOR-LAW BILL.—DEPUTATION TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—On Tuesday a meeting of the delegates from the following metropolitan parishes, viz., St. Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover-square; St. James's, Westminster; St. Pancras, St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster; St. Mary, Islington; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and St. Luke, Old-street, took place in the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of proceeding as a deputation to the Home-office, to urge upon Sir James Graham their objections to the provisions of the amended Poor-law Bill, and to solicit him to exempt all parishes under local acts from the operation of its provisions. The deputation, which was very numerously attended, proceeded in carriages to the Home-office, where they were joined by the following members of Parliament:—G. Byng, Esq., and Col. T. Wood, the county members; Sir C. Napier, T. Wakley, Esq., and T. S. Duncombe, Esq.; Sir B. Hall being absent, owing to the illness of his son. The Right Hon. Mr. Frankland Lewis, one of the Poor-law Commissioners, was present with Sir James Graham. Sir C. Napier introduced the object the deputation had in view to Sir J. Graham, and said, that the parishes represented by the delegates present considered that the amended Poor-law Bill would seriously interfere with their local interests upon several points; viz., in the mode of appointing auditors, and in the creation of asylums and district schools. Members of the deputation having urged upon Sir J. Graham various grounds of objection, Mr. T. Duncombe asked whether Sir J. Graham undertake to pledge himself to insert a general clause exempting all parishes having local acts from the operation of the bill? Sir James Graham said he was not prepared at once to give such a pledge. He should, however, certainly deliberate upon the representations made by so numerous and respectable a deputation, and he should feel it his duty to represent to the Government the arguments which had been adduced by the delegates from the metropolitan parishes. Mr. Duncombe said, under such circumstances, he would suggest to the deputation that they should leave the matter for the present entirely in the hands of Sir J. Graham. The deputation then withdrew.

ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the governors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of Mr. Alderman Johnson, the treasurer. It appeared that the asylum at Brixton now contains 150 boys, and 80 girls; and that the town establishment provides for 60 additional children, making a total of 292, who are boarded, clothed, and educated on the Madras system.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—There was on Wednesday (pursuant to adjournment) another meeting of parishioners on the subject of the accounts and Alderman Gibbs. Mr. Rock was called to the chair, and entered into a long statement of old grievances. Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Howett, and others spoke, recommending a perseverance in the steps taken, to compel Alderman Gibbs to submit his accounts to a full vestry and quit office. The meeting was adjourned to Easter Monday. The Rev. Dr. Croly was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

FANCY FAIR UNDER THE THAMES.—This fair, which commenced on Monday, was continued with great spirit throughout the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday. The decoration of the interior of the Tunnel, and the general arrangement of the stalls were excellent. The weather was unusually fine, and the number of visitors which the fair attracted was almost beyond credit. In addition to the fair in the Tunnel, there was something very like one outside, at the Rotherhithe entrance, consisting of gingerbread-nut stalls, exhibitions of tumblers and mountebanks, and a display of the illegitimate drama, in the shape of "Brewer's Pavilion Theatre," which was well patronised by the visitors to the Tunnel. The fair finally closed on Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on board the St. Vincent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, on Monday morning, before Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captains William Willmott, Henderson, C.B.H., of the Victory; Richard Freeman Rowley (Hag); St. Vincent; Sir Thomas Hastings, Excellent; and Commander Robert Wilcox, of the Victory; G. L. Greetham, Esq., Judge-Advocate; to try Mr. James Hand, second engineer of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, Lieutenant Pasco, . . . For that the said Mr. James Hand, second class engineer of her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, did on the 27th day of February, 1844, while the engineer on watch, grossly neglect his duty by having allowed the water in one of the boilers on board the said vessel to get considerably below its proper level, and for not having taken the proper steps to arrest the mischief thereby incurred, whereby the vessel was prevented from proceeding on her voyage after reaching Madeira, and which has occasioned great inconvenience to her Majesty's service, and rendered a considerable outlay necessary." Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution—namely, the Commander of the vessel, Lieutenant Pasco; the First Engineer, Mr. Fraser; Mr. Joseph Wallace, Second Master; and Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Chief Engineer of Woolwich Dockyard; from whose combined evidence it appeared that on the night of the 27th of February, or rather on the morning of the 28th, Lieutenant Pasco, being in his berth, was awake by the stopping of the vessel, then off Madeira. On rising to inquire the cause, he discovered a strong and offensive smell issuing from the engine-room, which he found proceeded from the ignition of some felt placed, as is usual, between the two boilers. On prosecuting his inquiries further, he found that the port boiler was at the time so hot as to be nearly at red heat (hence the smell from the felt) consequent upon its not being sufficiently supplied with water by Mr. Hand, the engineer on duty, who alleged an excuse for his culpable neglect, that on making the discovery he was frightened and did not know how to act. Lieutenant Pasco finding the vessel so disabled, and it being impossible to get the damage repaired at Madeira, made sail for the first British naval port, and communicated his disaster to Sir David Milne, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, from whence he sailed to Portsmouth. The evidence of the first engineer and second-master was similar. Mr. Thomas Lloyd, chief-engineer at Woolwich Dockyard, proved the damage done to the boilers to be the result of carelessness and neglect, and, although the boilers were tubular ones, they do not require any more skill in management than common ones, and gave it as his opinion that the damage done could not be repaired in less time than one month, and would cost from £300 to £400. The prisoner brought two witnesses in defence, one an apprentice on board. Their evidence, however, did not palliate the crime, and was unimportant. Lieutenant Pasco, also Mr. Lloyd, gave the prisoner a good

character for sobriety and general attention to his duties, and also for his qualifications as a thorough engineer. The court was cleared for the consideration of the verdict, and, on re-opening, the Judge-Advocate delivered as the result of the deliberations of the court, that the prisoner he dismissed her Majesty's service, and that he is forthwith dismissed accordingly.

APPOINTMENTS.—To Woolwich Dockyard: Mr. Samuel Reed, from Chat-ham, acting master shipwrights' assistant, his appointment as acting assistant of Devonport Dockyard having been cancelled. Mr. William Tooley, second foreman of smiths, vice Kenning, promoted to Deptford. To Deptford Dockyard: Mr. O. W. Lang, acting assistant; Samuel Hinton, boatswain; Nicholas Bromell, foreman of shipwrights; John Venning, first foreman of smiths; John Parnell, John William Fuller, and William Sharpe, inspectors of shipwrights. This establishment will be commissioned on the 1st of April next. The present officers acting here will be confirmed in their rank, and others will be immediately appointed. Mr. Kenney, of Woolwich, is appointed master smith, and fifty-four hired shipwrights from Portsmouth, and thirty-eight from Chatham, are ordered to be entered. Mr. William Buck, late acting foreman at Woolwich-yard, is appointed foreman of this yard. Nathaniel Barnaby, acting leading man of shipwrights at Chatham, is appointed acting leading man of shipwrights at Sheerness.

We have much pleasure in stating that an arrangement has been made, by which, in future, without further expense to the public, but by restricting rigidly the quantity of baggage conveyed with a regiment by railway, the wives and children of soldiers will be carried for a very small charge, and in some cases gratuitously. The arrangement is one totally of a regimental nature.

We have it from undoubted authority that an extensive retirement amongst the Commandants, Field Officers, and Captains of the Royal Marines has been determined upon; which will give about thirty steps to the junior branches of that distinguished service.

MORTALITY IN THE LINE.—Of nearly 600 young and active men, who composed the gallant regiment of the 92nd Highlanders, when it left Scotland for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned.

The officers of the Royal Marines gave a splendid ball and supper to the ladies of Haverfordwest, on the 19th instant. They kept it up with great spirit, and performed the last country dance by daylight. Just as the ladies were leaving, their gallant partners received orders to march the next morning for Cardigan, the Marines from Narbeth, commanded by Major Whelock, relieving them at Haverfordwest.

MALTA.—March 17.—The Belvidera, the Hon. Captain Grey, arrived in port on Saturday, the 9th instant, from Gibraltar. She had taken Alicante and Barcelona on her route, but brought no news from those places. Two officers of the Royal Engineers arrived by her, viz., the Hon. Mr. Keane and Lieutenant Ross. The Devastation steam-frigate got under weigh on the 9th, for Tunis, where she is to be on station, having followed the Ottoman corvette Gul Sefet, having on board the Ambassador from the Porte, Djemal Efendi. On the 15th, immediately after the arrival of the Iberia from Athens, the Geyser was despatched to Tunis, report says to send the Devastation to Athens, but her real purpose is unknown. A very beautiful Russian schooner of war arrived on the 16th. She is the Westnik. On mooring, she saluted the forts and the flag ship. The Oriental, with a heavy mail from London, arrived on the 12th, and proceeded on the following day to Alexandria, the overland mail per Aleクト having reached the same morning, in the singularly short time of six days 10 hours, from the office in London, to the Packet-office in this town. The Aleクト proceeded to Gibraltar on the 14th. His lordship the Bishop of Gibraltar proceeded on the 13th, to Naples, on a pastoral tour. Her Majesty's steamer Vesuvius was placed at his lordship's command. The Iberia, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, arrived from the Levant on the 15th. There was a large fleet at the Piraeus, composed of ships of almost every maritime power—viz., English, three line-of-battle ships, a brig, and steam frigate; French, two line-of-battle ships, a corvette, and steam frigate; one Austrian steam frigate, one Russian corvette, one Ottoman corvette, and one Greek corvette, with a steamer. The Iberia left port at two P.M., en route to England. The usual packets have arrived and departed. A more special mention of them will not interest the public.

FORGERY IN THE NAVY.—A discovery was made on Saturday, the 9th inst., at Malta, that embezzlements to a considerable amount, and forgeries of the name of his commander (Sparks), and the second master (Rundell), by Thomas D. Penrose, clerk in charge of the Polyphemus steamer on station there, had been long going on. Immediately on the discovery a court of inquiry sat on the prisoner, and a committee of purasers sat to examine and report upon the stores, &c. Whatever their conclusion was, no one can know, for everything was conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the result was, that he was handed over to the civil authorities on Wednesday. On Thursday he was examined before the magistrate, Mr. Charles Harper, and was remanded to the following day, and again till Tuesday next. But here again public curiosity is baulked, for Mr. Harper, in any case of interest, shuts the door on the public. Both the admirals were present at each examination. The amounts of embezzlements and forgeries are stated variously from £1000 to £4000, but all is report. Some officers are sufferers both of the 42nd and 88th, and a case comes on Wednesday, in which a tradesman holds a forged Government bill for £240. He, however, obtained the signature of an officer of the 88th, Mr. Norton, who will be the principal sufferer. Mr. Penrose enjoyed a high reputation, and was a constant visitor at the regimental messes, but was living at the rate of £800 to £1000 a year, keeping his gigs and racers.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—A labourer in the employ of the contractors, was killed on Friday morning at the works of the North Jetty. He usually attended a travelling apparatus, to which is attached a large chain for the purpose of lowering stones, for building the sea wall, into the dam. He with another were employed on this occasion in lowering a large stone; but sufficient care not being taken, the stone suddenly jerked, causing the handles of the apparatus to be whirled round at an immense velocity, when the poor fellow being taken by surprise, was caught by one of the handles and precipitated with great violence into the dam below, and instantly killed.

A naval court-martial was held on board her Majesty's ship Imraum, on the 7th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Phillips, of her Majesty's sloop Ring-dove, Com. Sir W. Daniell, Kt. There were four charges against the prisoner—the first for being absent from his watch on deck; the second for coming on the quarter deck when under arrest, smoking a cigar; the third for refusing to go below when advised, and threatening violence to the marines who were ordered to remove him; and the fourth, a general charge of disrespect. The prisoner pleaded guilty generally, and the Court sentenced him to be reprimanded, removed from his ship, and placed at the bottom of the list.

A general court-martial assembled at the Kingston Barracks, on the 13th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Cox, on charges framed from the Horse Guards, of a similar character to those preferred against the same officer in October last, and which the Court then declared incompetent to entertain. Lieut. Cox requested that the trial might be adjourned for a few days, as he was not prepared. The Court granted his request.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—On Tuesday the Truelove, Captain Parker, and the Abram, Captain Humphrey, sailed from the port of Hull, for Davis's Straits, amidst the cheers of a large multitude of persons, who assembled at Southend to witness their departure. Captain Humphrey, it will be remembered, is the gallant officer who, with his crew, picked up and rescued Captain Ross, in the Arctic seas, a few years since. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales, a fine old bark, formerly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and recently purchased by a firm at Hull, sailed for Davis's Straits, under the command of Capt. Cudlery, with a well-selected crew, and amply provided with stores, implements, &c., for the enterprise. The bystanders cheered as the vessel cleared the docks and basin, and were responded to by the crew. On the same day the Bon Accord, Captain Lee, from Aberdeen, arrived in Whitebrook Roads, and came into our port; and, being destined for Davis's Straits, will make the tenth vessel for the Straits and Greenland hence this spring.

THE MERCHANT NAVY.—A deputation waited on Monday upon the Right Hon. the President of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, &c., on the subject of the establishment of boards for the examination of masters and mates in the merchant navy, and were introduced by Capt. Gladstone, R.N. and M.P. The Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade stated, that the measure had been for some time under the consideration of the Government—that they were inclined to deal with the subject, and hoped that they might be able to introduce a bill in the course of the present session.

MERCHANTS' SEANAN SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the governors of this charity, which is established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, their widows, and orphans, was held at the society rooms, Birchin-lane. From the report read by Mr. Watson, it appeared that the receipts amounted to £21,731 3s. 9d.; and the disbursements, including £17,638 paid to pensioners, figured £20,330 17s. 2d. The following are the pensioners on the society's funds, viz., 1646 men, 2519 women, and 2785 children.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—About one o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, the bark Caroline, Wilson, from Liverpool for Africa, with cargo, was seen endeavouring to gain safe anchorage in St. Studwell's Roads. The wind being about north, and then blowing a hurricane, prevented her making head-way. Anchor was cast; but she drifted rapidly, ran against the lesser island, and became a total wreck. Such was the violence of the waves, that in a short period not a vestige of her could be seen. The crew consisted of twenty-seven persons, two of whom were saved on the island. The captain and six others were drowned. The other portion managed to get into the two boats, and were carried out towards the Merionethshire coast, and landed about five miles south of Barmouth. Of the crew of the first boat two died during the night, and one on the beach, leaving six survivors. The captain was seen, by some spectators from the mainland, to be standing upon an isolated part of the rock, looking at his watch, and in a moment was swept away by the overpowering billow. Three bodies were found on the beach, near Llanaber. It was soon ascertained that the survivors had gone to Piascanol.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.—CARMARTHEN, MARCH 23.—Thomas Jones, David Jones, and Francis Davies, were brought up to receive sentence for a burglary committed in the parish of Moldrey. They had pleaded guilty to the charge. His lordship sentenced Thomas Jones and David Jones to ten years' transportation, and Francis Davies to one year's imprisonment.

John Harris, David Thomas, David Williams, Job Evans, Isaac Charles, and John Lewis, all of whom had been found guilty of riot at the Carmarthen workhouse, were sentenced as follows:—John Harris, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and the rest to eight months' imprisonment.

Thomas Hughes, John Jones, and Benjamin Jones, for dem^ting the Pon tarliche toll-gate, were sentenced to one year's hard labour.

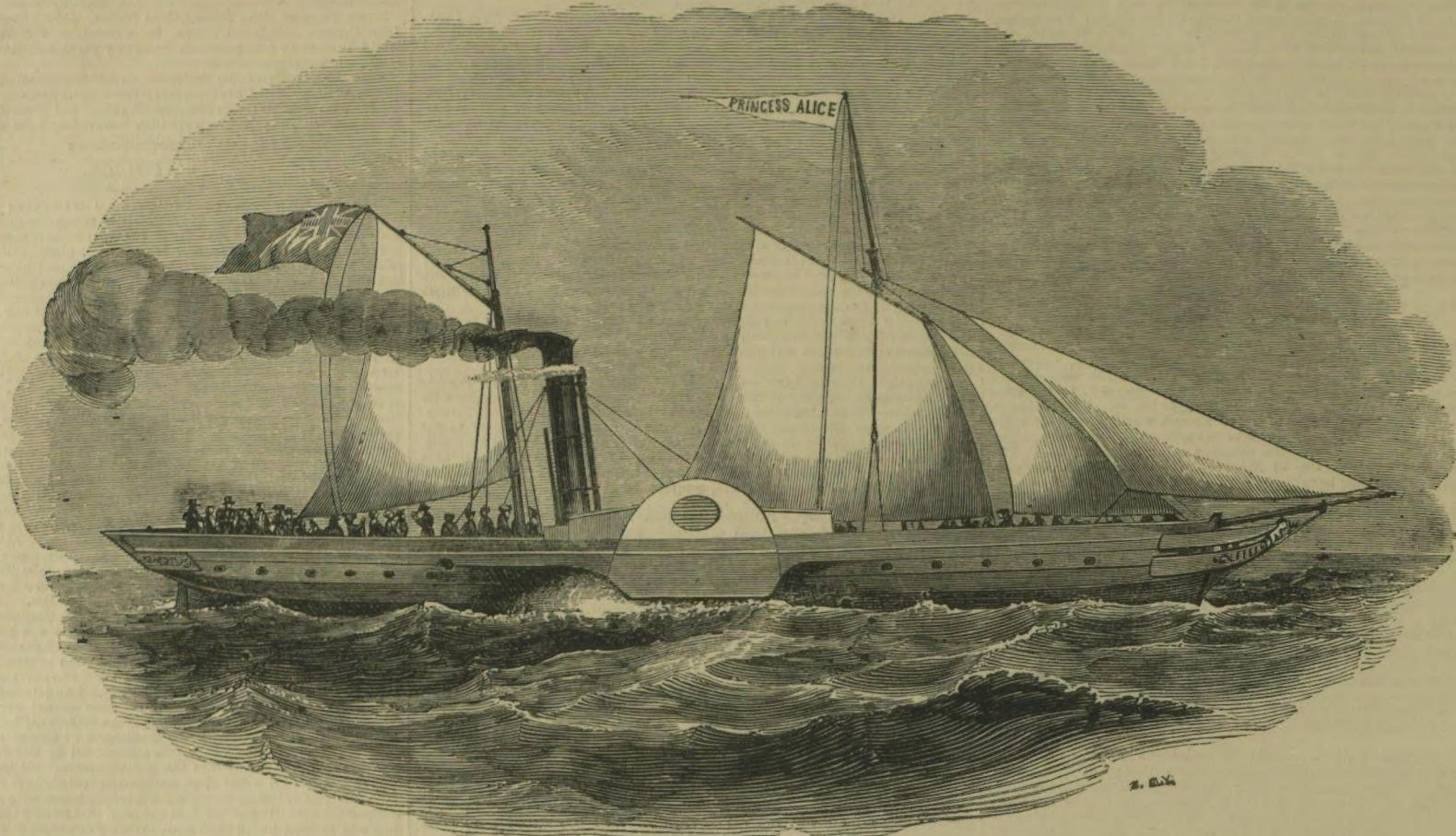
David Lewis, Jonathan Jones, Howell Lewis, Jonathan Lewis, and David Davies, convicted of a riot at Tallog, were sentenced to eight months' hard labour each.

David Thomas, John Jones, Evan Davies, John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Davies, and David Evans, for a burglary at Pontyfawr, were sentenced, David Thomas to transportation for twenty years, and the whole of the others to transportation for ten years.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ATTACK ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—On Monday night last, the police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Baker, of the C division, who was armed with the proper legal authority, succeeded in gaining an entrance to a gaming house, No. 16, Leicester-place, and obtaining possession of the implements of gambling and the bank, and capturing between twenty and thirty persons who were either concerned in gambling affairs or connected with the management of the concern. The evidence against the parties, which was of the most conclusive nature, was obtained by Horsford, one of the Mendicity Society's constables. Four persons, charged as principals, were on Tuesday placed at the bar, at Marlborough-street Police Court, before Mr. Maitby, the sitting magistrate. Their names were John Harlow, John Laing, Lewis Bernard, and Luke Brown. A quantity of gambling implements, consisting of roulette-wheel, counters, baak-bowl, cloths, rakes, &c., were produced by Inspector Beresford, and declared to have been seized by the police on the premises.—Mr. Superintendent Baker said the money seized was £6 2s. 6d., and a further sum of £4 5s. 4d. on the person of one of the defendants, named Rogers, who declined to claim the money, for fear of being dealt with as a principal. A further sum of 1s. 4d. was found in one of the bowls. The superintendent stated that Harlow was the proprietor of the house, and he had been captured in the shop beneath the gaming room, which shop was used as a tobacconist's.—The fine of £50 was inflicted on Harlow, and £25 on each of the other defendants.—The players were then brought to the bar, in batches of four at a time. The names given were—Augustus Meves, Thomas Dowling or Du Lang, John Smith, and Joseph Patzrend. Meves was discharged, and the others were fined 40s. each.—The next four were John Braune, Prosper Rose, Lavin Bernard, and Pierre Entiepie. Horsford having identified them all, they alleged an excuse they were ignorant of the law. A fine of 40s. was inflicted on each.—The next batch was Herkhoof Hurman, James Smith, John Clark and Bernard Loftin.—Horsford said Clark was known to the Mendicity Society, and had been relieved by the Society.—All the defendants pleaded they were in the room without the remotest intention of gaming.—The fine of 40s. was inflicted on every one. Laufin, as he left the court, created a burst of risibility by the extremely comic rage with which he exclaimed, "Quarantine shelling! Ah, mon Dieu, vy I have enlever all mon argent par la diable roulette!" The next four were Benjamin Rolfe, John Higgins, Thomas Edward Russell, and John Rogers. Higgins was discharged, as he was only employed in the shop. Rogers, an elderly man, was pointed out by Horsford, as the person who had given him the entree into the gaming-house. He had put himself in the way of Rogers at a coffee shop, and having made believe that he was a countryman, desirous of seeing the sights of London, and more particularly the inside of a gaming-house, Rogers fell into the trap, and having volunteered to introduce him and to show him how to play, the offer was accepted, and Horsford was enabled to pay a couple of visits to the rooms, and to make himself familiar with the persons there without drawing suspicion on himself. As soon as the alarm of police was raised among the players, each tried to make his escape good, but Rogers pounced upon the bank, and took all he could lay his hands on, quite unconscious that Horsford was noticing his proceedings. He then ran up stairs and began undressing himself, as if he were an innocent lodger preparing to go to bed, but he became disagreeably aware of his real situation when brought down by his new friend and given in charge of the police. He refunded the bank money, and would have nothing to do with it, as any claim on his part would have subjected him to the charge of acting as a principal.—Mr. Maitby asked Rogers if he had any defence to offer.—Rogers: I consider myself

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.



"THE PRINCESS ALICE" GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Sir Edward Bowater, left Buckingham Palace, in a private carriage, and arrived at the terminus of the South Eastern Railway, at London Bridge, at a quarter past ten o'clock. The directors of the railway, considering the circumstances of bereavement which prompted his Royal Highness's departure, with becoming taste refrained from making any of those pageant-like preparations which have characterized the Prince's transit by other railways. A numerous assemblage of highly respectable persons, attired in mourning, had collected on the platform within the terminus.

The Prince, on his arrival, was received by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Baxendale, and the secretary, Mr. John Whitehead, accompanied by several of the directors. The royal railway carriage is an elegant chariot-like structure, containing a roomy central apartment, lined and trimmed with rich French white satin damask, and the floor

[is] covered with a carpet of Victoria blue, and white bay-leaves, a pattern stated to have been designed by Prince Albert; in the centre of the roof is a cut glass lamp, with four burners; at each end is a richly carved state seat, and on each side are seats for eight persons. At each end of the above apartment, but entirely separated from it, is a *coupé* for the accommodation of the royal suite. The exterior of the carriage is painted deep blue, emblazoned with the royal arms, and the Company's significant motto "Onward"; it is further decorated with Nautilus shells and other marine embellishments. The royal train consisted of two first-class carriages, the state carriage, and two trucks, one laden with his Royal Highness's luggage-van, and the other bearing the Prince's travelling carriage. The engine—"The Shakespeare"—was dressed with laurel, and bore a couple of royal standards, to signal to the servants of the line, the appearance of the royal train; the engine being driven by Mr. Benjamin Cubitt and Captain Charlewood. Previous to his departure, his Royal Highness instructed Mr. Anson to express to Mr. Baxendale, his satisfaction at the arrangements made for his journey.

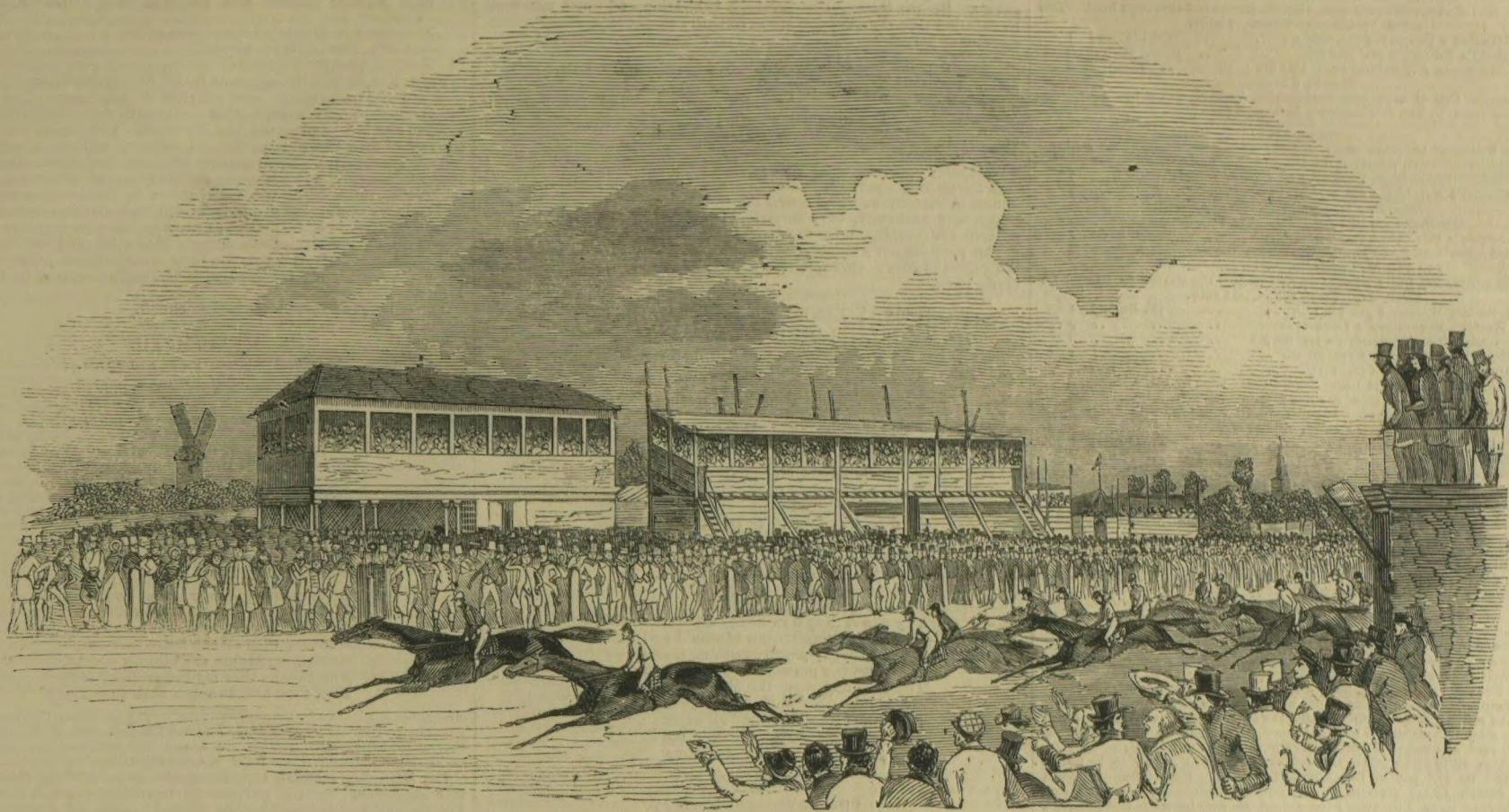
The Prince and his attendants having entered the state carriage, the train immediately left, on the signal being given by Mr. Harrison, the superintendent of the station.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Dover, on Thursday, at one o'clock, and was received by Col. Jones and a guard of honour of the 77th Regt., under a salute of the guns from the western heights. Owing to the state of the tide, the Prince was delayed two hours, which appeared to disappoint him considerably. He visited the fort, and stopped a short time at the Ship Hotel, and then went on board the Princess Alice. The Gotha flag, quartered with the standard of England, was hoisted immediately, and at a quarter past three o'clock the vessel sailed amid the cheers of the spectators who crowded the quays and piers. It is stated that the King of the Belgians will welcome his Royal Highness on his embarkation at Ostend; and that His Majesty intends to return in the Princess Alice to Dover. This fine vessel conveyed her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians, from Ostend to Woolwich, on Tuesday last, in ten hours, although a very strong north-west gale prevailed throughout the voyage. Her Majesty embarked at Ostend at half-past seven A.M., and arrived at the Dock Yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past six o'clock P.M.

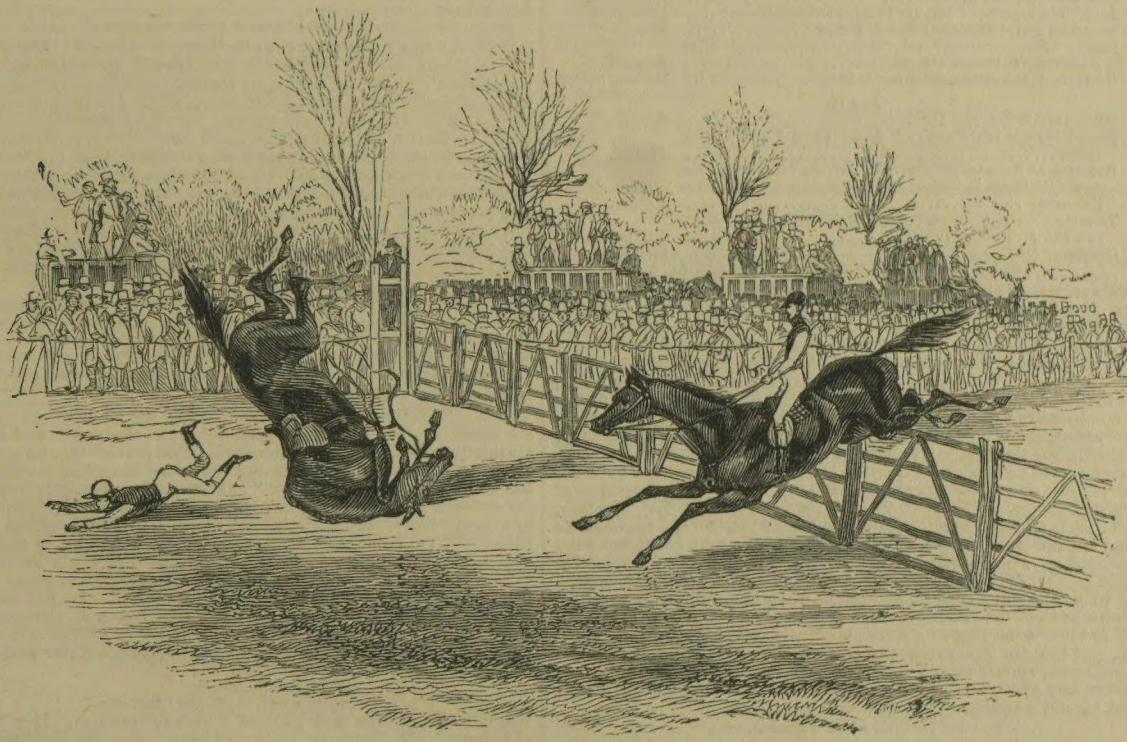
The Princess Alice iron steamer is built with water-tight bulkheads, and her lines are very fine, and of that form which is sure to obtain a good velocity. She is, altogether, one of the finest steamers yet constructed.



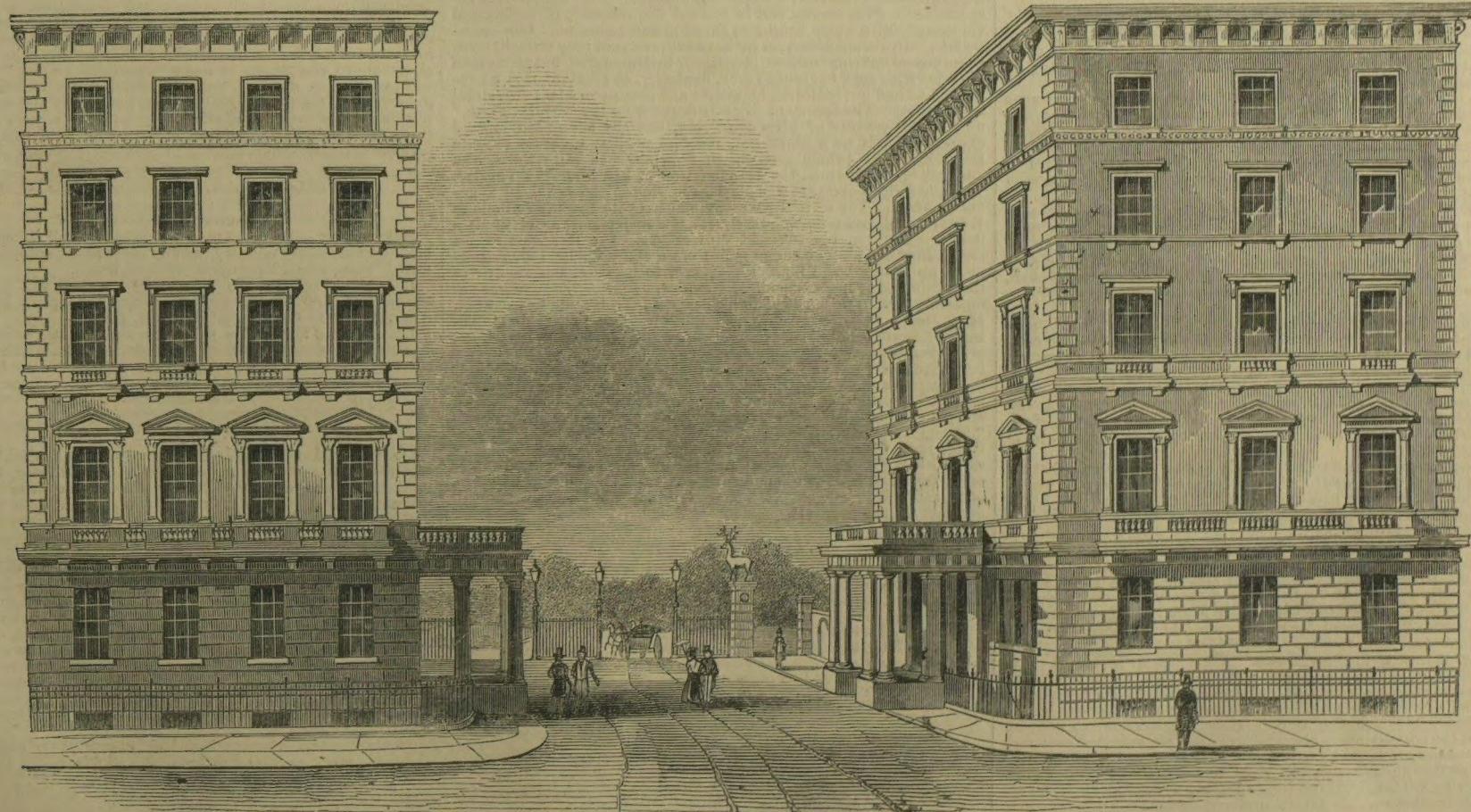
THE PYTCHELEY HUNT BALL, NORTHAMPTON.



THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES



HURDLE RACE.



THE ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—See next page.

PYTCHELY HUNT RACES.

There are few of the provincial "meetings" attended with so much éclat as the Pytchley Hunt, at Northampton, and none which so eminently deserve success; for if we may judge of the distinguished patronage under which it takes place, and the grateful cordiality with which the efforts of these patrons are supported by all classes of the community in this interesting locality, we feel bound to admit that such occurrences tend materially to promote that harmony and good understanding amongst nobility, gentry and commonalty, without which no country can be ever peaceful, happy, or contented. The great feature of these celebrated sports is the series of Grand Military Steeple Chases which occurred on Wednesday, and which was one of the grandest sights that the oldest sportsman has ever beheld in that part of the country. The stewards of the day were—the Earl of Cardigan, Sir G. Houston, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, 37th Regiment; Major Laurenson, 17th Lancers; and Captain Barber Inniskilling Dragoons. The stewards of the races were—the Marquis of Exeter, Sir F. Goodricke, and G. Payne, Esq. The following is the order of the sports:—

MONDAY.
The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each; with 40 added. Mile and a quarter. Seven subscribers.

Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, aged, 9st 7lb .. (J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Braithwaite's Gaiety, 3 yrs, 6st .. 2

7 to 4 on St. Lawrence. Won easily by a length.

The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for 2-yr olds. Straight run in, about half a mile. Seven subscribers.

Mr. G. Ongley's Mystery, 8st 2lb .. (Sly) 1
Mr. Booth's New Year's Day St 8st 2lb .. 2

Mr. S. Scott's f. by Sir Hercules, d. by Comus, 8st 2lb .. 3

Betting—5 to 2 agst Mystery, and 3 to 1 agst Mr. Gardner's col. Won cleverly by a length, New Year's Day beating Sir Hercules filly by a neck.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared. Two miles. 71 subscribers. 47 declared.

Mr. Gregory's Vitellius, 4 yrs, 7st .. (T. Williams) 1
Mr. Berrington's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb .. 2

Mr. Worthington's Hooton, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .. 3

Betting—3 to 1 agst Vitellius, 7 to 1 agst Hooton, 8 to 1 agst Arcanus, 9 to 1 agst Belissima, 10 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 10 to 1 agst Mosque, and 10 to 1 agst Father Mathew.

The horses got off well and ran in a cluster to the top turn, where Belissima took up the running, followed by Vitellius, Father Mathew, Mosque, and several others; the pace good; they ran in this order to the dip, where Vitellius went in front, was never afterwards caught, and won very easily by a length, Father Mathew second, Hooton a bad third, and everything else beaten off.

The Tally Ho! Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10ft, for horses not thorough bred. Two miles. Gentlemen riders. 5 subs.
 Mr. Manning's Fairplay, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb (Capt. Clark) 1
 Mr. Bevill's Europa, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb (Capt. Oliver) 2
 Lord Maidstone's Wiverton, aged, 12st 3lb (Owner) 3
 Won by a neck.

The Farmers' Cup of £50, once round and a distance, gentlemen riders, was won, in two heats, by Mr. C. Fletcher's Lottery, 6 yrs.

TUESDAY.
 The Open Stakes of ten sovs each, with 25 added. Winner to be sold for £150, &c. Gentlemen riders. Once round and a distance. Five subs.

Mr. Willan's Queen Mab, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb (Captain Bell) 1
 Mr. Kimber's Nyliagh, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb 2
 Won by a length. The winner claimed.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Two miles.
 Mr. Gregory's Vitellius, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb (Rogers) 1
 Mr. John Day's St. Lawrence, aged, 10st 4lb 2
 7 to 4 on St. Lawrence. Won in a canter.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £500, &c. Twice round. 15 subs.

Mr. S. Scott's Mosque, 6 yrs, 9st 12lb (F. Butler) 1
 Lord Exeter's Revocation, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb 2
 Sir C. Cockrell's Aurunzebe, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb 3
 Mr. Raworth's Vibration, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb 4
 Mr. Marston's Fisticuff, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb bolted.

6 to 4 agst Mosque; 2 to 1 agst Revocation. Won by half a length, after a fine race.

The Grand Hurdle Race Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft and 30 added. 2 miles over 7 leaps. Six subs.

Mr. Jenkins's Lycurgus, aged, 12st (Owner) 1
 Mr. Reper's Locksley, 5 yrs, 11st 1lb 2
 Mr. Wesley's Councillor, 5 yrs, 11st 8lb fell

Neck and neck to last hurdle, where Councillor fell, and the rider had his collar broken, and otherwise hurt severely.

The Beaten Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 25 added. Once round and a dash. 5 subs.

Mr. Sadler's Bellissima, aged 9st (Rogers) 1
 Mr. Ongley's Roderick, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
 Sir C. Cockrell's Aurunzebe, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb 3
 Mr. Bevill's Europa, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb 4
 Won by a neck.

WEDNESDAY.—GRAND STEEPLE CHASES.

The line run over was selected about two miles and a-half from Northampton, starting in a field close to the village of Wootton, proceeding two miles out and in, and finishing in the starting field. With the exception of an awkward jump out of the first field, and a brook with rotten branches in the third, the fences were fair hunting ones, nothing in short that would stop good horses and willing riders. The weather was favourable, and the attendance greater than we ever met at any steeple chase in this neighbourhood. The heavy weight race was the first on the card, and came off a little after three o'clock, as follows:

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for horses belonging to, and to be ridden by, Officers on full pay of the Army, 12st each. Four miles. Winners of any Steeple Chase previous to the day of nomination, to which 100 sovs was added, to carry 7lbs extra; the second to save his stake and receive a bonus, 60 paid.

Captain France's Brenda, aged (Owner) 1
 Captain Scobell's Humbug (Captain Broadley) 2
 Mr. Barnett's Boxkeeper (Captain Bell) 3
 Lord Cardigan's Water Witch (Lieut. Peel) 4
 Captain Shirley's La Gitana (Capt. Sutton) 0
 Captain Markham's Coatham (Owner) 0
 Mr. Boucherett's Impostor (Owner) 0
 Mr. Cator's Rival (Mr. Willan) 0
 Mr. Morrill's Prima Donna (Owner) 0
 Mr. Arkwright's Cyrus (Capt. Halke) 0
 Sir W. Russell's The Great Western (Owner) 0
 Mr. Thompson's Whitney (Owner) 0
 Captain Hamilton's Tea Fighter (Owner) 0
 Mr. Haworth's Biped (Owner) 0
 Captain Boy's Mallard (Owner) 0

3 to 1 agst Boxkeeper—6 to 1 agst Humbug—6 to 1 agst Tea Fighter—9 to 1 agst Water Witch. Won by a length, Humbug beating Boxkeeper by three or four lengths; Water Witch fourth. The others were beaten off.

This race was over four miles of splendid hunting country. Twenty-five jumps and a good brook, 10 feet of water. Two falls at the brook first time out, and the others tailed off, after a finely contested race won by Capt. France, by a length.

Match, 100 each (same ground); 11st 7lb each.

Mr. W. Ekin's Peter Simple (T. Goddard) 1
 Lord Maidstone's Emperor (Oliver) 2
 Won easy, Emperor having fallen, and got away from his rider, several fields from home.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for horses the property of, and to be ridden by, Officers on full pay; 11st each. The winner to be sold for 100, &c. Same line as for the first race. Forty paid.

Mr. Grant's Warwick (Hon. Mr. Gage) 1
 Lord Cardigan's Patron (Hon. Lieutenant Noel) 2
 Sir W. Russell's Pussy (Captain Sutton) 3
 Mr. Wilson's Conspirator (Owner) 0
 Mr. Barnett's White Stockings (Owner) 0
 Mr. Shute's Sweet Biscuit (Owner) 0
 Captain Sutton's Jersey (Captain Bell) 0
 Captain Little's Pickwick (Mr. Little) 0
 Mr. Whitehead's Cuirassier (Captain Thomas) 0
 Captain Scobell's Cock Robin (Mr. Boucherett) 0
 Mr. Aworth's Marengo (Owner) 0
 Captain Markham's The Soldier (Owner) 0
 Captain Broadley's Tod Rider (Owner) 0
 Mr. Hobson's Gauntlet (Mr. Innes) 0

Won by about three lengths. Thirteen started; a fast run race; winner cleverly ridden by Hon. Mr. Gage; Mr. Noel well up on Patron. Earl Cardigan claimed the winner.

On Monday evening, the Pytchley Hunt Ball was held in the fine Assembly Room of the George Inn, at Northampton; it was very numerously attended, and dancing was kept up till an early hour.

Next week we shall engrave the grand Military Steeple Chase.

THE ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, to present our readers with a representation of the Albert Gate (named in compliment to the Prince Consort), as it will appear from the Knightsbridge-road, at the end of William-street.

Of the two magnificent mansions that flank this desirable entrance to Hyde Park, from the aristocratic region of Belgrave, Eaton, and Lowndes squares, the one on the eastern side is fast approaching to completion. Our artist has depicted the noble pile with due regard to the taste and genius of the architect, and the masterly manner in which the design has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt.

Seen from the high-road, these houses would, probably, be considered by many persons as of too gigantic an altitude; but, viewed from the park, the perfect harmony of the proportions, and the elaborate finish of the details, cannot fail to excite admiration. A very slight difference will exist in the structure of these buildings; we shall, for obvious reasons, confine our description to that nearest the metropolis.

A handsome portico, supported by six stone columns, leads to the entrance-hall, passing through which we were surprised at the vastness and elegance of the grand staircase, occupying an area of nearly thirty feet square. The stairs are of stone, presenting a favourable specimen of the geometrical mode of construction. A spacious dome of plain and coloured glass, affording abundance of light, crowns this superb *escalier*, supported by twelve lofty arches with pilasters of the Corinthian order; and based by a deep scroll in bold relief, and of truly classic design.

The great dining-room faces the park, but is so situated that the constant passing of equestrians, or carriages, will scarcely be visible to the guests who may hereafter assemble in this "banquet-hall;" this room, and two others, suitable for library and reception-room, constitute the ground-floor. The suite of drawing-rooms give promise of surpassing beauty, judging from those portions already completed; as in the exquisite workmanship displayed in the ceilings, and the magnitude of the windows and door-ways. A stone balustrade extends the whole length of the northern side, which, doubtless, in due time will be filled with choice plants. Six rooms, varying in size, form the second floor, and are intended for sleeping apartments for the family. Above these are smaller chambers for the superior domestics. We feel disposed to envy those whose dormitories in the attics look out upon the park; for the extensive range of the prospect can hardly be conceived. The Serpentine viewed from such an elevation, assumes the appearance of a mirror, in which the thickly clustered trees of Kensington Gardens, the clumps upon the sloping banks, are reflected as though the effect were produced by optical illusion. Nor have those who are to occupy the western side any right to complain of want of prospect; for Brompton, Old and New Chelsea, great and little, lie beneath their windows. What in ordinary houses would be termed garrets, are, in this immense building, lofty and well-sized rooms. In the south eastern angle, a flight of stairs leads to the servants' rooms, affording them easy access without interfering with the family or

guests. Before leaving this princely habitation, we must not omit to mention that the kitchens are excellently arranged, and the cellarage and underground offices are on a corresponding scale.

Amongst the various noblemen named as desirous of inhabiting this splendid edifice, as soon as completed, are the youthful Earl of Leicester, and the Marquis of Abercorn. £15,000 is the amount of purchase-money. The land on which both houses stand is now the property of the Crown, having been very recently purchased from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The iron-work of the gates will be of a similar character to those near Apsey House; and the piers surmounted by the figures of stags that for so long a period ornamented the entrance to Lady Gordon's house, in Piccadilly. These well known effigies, we are informed, on competent authority, were modelled from drawings made by the ingenious artist and popular engraver Bartolozzi.

The gate-keeper's lodge is so constructed as not to obtrude upon the general effect of this splendid addition to the many attractions of Hyde Park.

TRIBUTARY LINES TO THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

ON ITS COMPLETING ITS HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

(By a Correspondent.)

Hail! orbit of thy second year,
 Thy circle widening doth appear,
 And round its intellectual sun,
 Just, comet-like, its course doth run—
 Eclipsing with its dazzling light
 Some stars that, absent thee, were bright!
 Long may'st thou in thy glory live
 Continuing to grace and give
 New lustre to whate'er thy touch
 Already hath adorn'd so much!
 The learn'd—the wise—the good—the great
 Some moral food in thee can meet,
 And in thy store's variety
 Indulge without satiety!
 Thy pen is dipp'd in honey all—
 No ranc'rous spite—no venom'd gall
 Doth stain thy pages—nothing there,
 But what the purest mind may share!
 Thy handmaids are the Muses—Graces—
 Who never wore such happy faces,
 As when with Fame they all agree
 To twine a lasting wreath for thee!

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last; the following was the programme on the occasion:

ACT I.

Sinfonia in F, No. 8 Beethoven.
 Air, "Pro peccatis," Mr. H. Phillips (Stabat Mater) Rossini.
 Concerto, Harp, MS., Mr. Parish Alvars Alvars.
 Recit., "Non paventur," Aria "In felice sconsolata," Miss Rainforth (Il Flauto Magico) Mozart.
 Overture "Der Beherrscher der Geister" Weber.

ACT II.

Sinfonia in E flat, No. 1 Spohr.
 Recit., "Bella mia Fiamma," Aria "Resta o cara," Miss Dolby Mozart.
 Romance et Rondeau, Pianoforte, Herr Buddeus, Pianiste to his Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Gotha (from 1st Concerto) Chopin.
 Terzetto "Corragio or sù," Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, and Mr. H. Phillips (Fidelio) Beethoven.
 Overture, Medée Cherubini.
 Leader, Mr. Loder. Conductor, Sir G. Smart.

This society, which, in its foundation, had for its object the furtherance and protection of music in this country, for a long series of years carried out that intention most zealously and successfully. Of late, however, it began evidently to decline; envy and petty jealousy crept in amongst the members and destroyed the harmony of the original design. We rejoice to see there is a reaction taking place, and that even already a visible improvement in the social and political condition of the body may be remarked. One vast advantage must accrue from the determination of the society to have the same conductor for the last six concerts: a band consisting of the same elements may be spoiled by obeying the different caprices of different leaders, just as a horse may be in his gaits by the various treatment of several riders, and lose all its precision and grace. We, however, regret that a native musician (particularly when there is no lack of them) has not been chosen to fill the honourable post which has been presented to a foreigner. We have no personal objection to the choice of Mendelssohn—from it—he is a man of immense genius! But so is Sir Henry Bishop, and ought, if he would have accepted it, to have been in the situation of permanent conductor. It is all very well to allow a stranger to direct or preside over his own composition, but that the first orchestra in the world, chiefly composed of Englishmen, should forego its nationality, and submit to the discipline of any alien, however great, (and in this chosen instance truly great,) is not consonant with the feelings of those—

Who tread the land which PURCELL trod,
 One time acknowledg'd music's god!

Beethoven's little known sinfonia with which the concert commenced, was magnificently performed by this noble band, particularly the *Allegretto Scherzando*, which was encored. Mr. Phillips was respectable in *Pro peccatis*, but he wanted the intensity of feeling and volume of voice which belong to Staudigl and Lablache. Our countryman, Mr. Parish Alvars, in his harp concerto, not only brought forth a most excellent composition, beautifully instrumented, but performed his solos with such exquisite grace, dexterity, and feeling, that we regretted he had not bestowed his genius and time upon a less ungrateful instrument. The Queen of Night's Song, from the "Magic Flute," was a bold venture of Miss Rainforth, but she succeeded beyond expectation. If we mistake not, the last vocalist we heard execute this difficult air (which runs up to F in alt) was Miss Corri, who married Signor Paltoni, the *Dandini* now at her Majesty's Theatre. Weber's furious overture was played *con fuoco*, and obtained a general encore. The second part commenced with Spohr's sinfonia in E flat (No. 1), composed expressly for this society. It is certainly a fine composition, but overlaid with effects. The clearness of his straightforward path or design is too often obscured by thoughts he picks up by the way: flowers they are, to be sure, but he weaves them into such dense garlands of complex, and sometimes ungraceful ingenuity, that the high road to his general effect is quite lost sight of. Miss Dolby (who is most rapidly improving) sang charmingly Mozart's "Resta o cara." Herr Buddeus, whom we have heard before, at Brahms's concerts, played some portions of Chopin's 1st Concerto on the pianoforte, in a very finished manner. His style, however, is not altogether fitted to Chopin's music: it is too *legato*; the eccentric, but beautiful, compositions of this writer require the inspired energy of either the composer, or his *double*, Liszt. Beethoven's "Terzetto" was nicely performed, and the concert concluded with Cherubini's overture "Medée," which is not one of the happiest of that clever composer's best compositions. Sir George Smart formally took his leave of the audience and orchestra, and was warmly and respectfully greeted on his retirement. Sir H. R. Bishop will conduct the next concert.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The second concert took place on Wednesday evening last, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. The following was the programme of the ample bill of fare:

PART I.

Selection from a Service Mozart.
 Air, Mr. Machin, "Now Heaven in fullest" Haydn.
 Quartet and Chorus, "Adeste Fideles" Handel.
 Air, Miss Dolby, "O Lord, whose mercies" Arison, Geminiani.
 Trio and Chorus, "Sound the Loud Timbrel" Gluck.
 Concerto, Violin principale, Mr. Loder Mehl.
 Air, Mrs. Shaw, "Che farò" Mozart.
 Hymn, Miss Dolby, and Chorus, "With the Harp" Handel.
 Arias, Madame Caradori Allan, "Deh! per questo" Handel.
 Chorus, "For unto us" (Messiah) Handel.

PART II.

Overture, "Henri Quatre" G. P. Martini.
 Selection from Orfeo, "Chi mai dell' erbo" Glück.
 Gle, "Since first I saw your face" Ford, 1620.
 Double Chorus, "He gave them hailstones" Handel.
 Quartetto and Chorus, "O voto tremendo" Mozart.

Duet, Madame Caradori Allan and Mrs. Shaw, "Gia s'aggira" P. Anfossi, 1770.
 Movement from Handel's Lessons, arranged by Greatorex.

Aria, Mrs. Shaw, "Ombra adorata" Zingarelli.
 Chorus, "Cum sancta spiritu" Caldara.

From this, it will be apparent to all old concert-goers, that there was nothing particularly new selected by his Grace. The concerto by Geminiani was a dull affair, although ably performed by Mr. Loder (who led in place of Mr. Cramer). Old music cannot stand the test of time like old poetry, at least very little of it can, particularly instrumental. The vocalists distinguished themselves by their respective ability, but the whole concert was rather dreary, and went off heavily, there being too many items in the programme. Six or eight pieces performed properly would be enough to satiate the ears of the greatest musical gluton, unless he have an appetite for many things which his forefathers merely tolerated, and which are now served up again, as it were, for their obsoleteness. Only think, in these days, of being inflicted with Martini's overture to Henry the Fourth.

The concert was not very well attended.

IMPROVPTU,

ON HEARING FAVANTI SING.

Is music such a wand'ring thing
 That not for long she wills to sing,
 Confid'n to any land, but changes,
 Like the fickle wind and ranges

Over snows, and over flowers,
 Russian wilds—Italian bowers—
 Lowly cottage—princely dome,
 Restless aye to find a home?

Oh! no—she's like the honey-bee
 That loves its hive of industry,
 But roams awhile abroad to sip
 (As hermit gathers for his scrip)

The sweets of many a distant flow'r,
 Then seeks again her straw-built how'r!

"Twas thus Favanti! thou didst stray
 Awhile from native shores away;

But now with all thy laden sweets
 Returning, Home thy coming greets,
 And thanks thee for the store of song
 That thou hast brought with thee along!

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday evening last, Rossini's opera of "La Cenerentola" was performed, for the purpose of introducing a fair vocalist, well known and appreciated in the musical societies of our metropolis two or three seasons ago, as Miss Edwards, but who, for some reason or other, as we mentioned in our last number, has been persuaded to re-commence her career as a *cantatrice* in her native land, under the assumed foreign appellation of Favanti; or, did she think by

The new opera, composed by Benedict, will be produced at Drury-lane on the Saturday in Easter week. It appears that M. Benedict has submitted his production to the opinion of several of the most popular composers and dramatists, and the result has been that a variety of alterations have been suggested. Hence we may expect an opera of more than usual merit, M. Benedict having listened to the suggestions of all his friends, or the friends of the management, respecting the conduct of the *libretto*.

It is whispered that Mr. Webster is likely to become the lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, and that the Haymarket is likely to fall into other hands. The credibility of such a rumour is somewhat questionable, for it is scarcely possible that the manager of a prosperous theatre should endeavour to create for himself an interest in a less-favoured establishment.

Miss Austin, the young lady who is announced to appear in a favourite opera at the Princess's Theatre, is a pupil of Mr. Charles Young, and is the same *artiste* who made her *début* at Covent Garden, a few seasons ago, during the management of Madame Vestris. Her success, at this period, was somewhat marred by the more finished performances of Miss Delay.

SCOTLAND.

DINNER AT KILMARNOCK TO THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN.—On Monday, the 18th instant, an elegant public dinner was given in the George Hotel, Kilmarnock, to this distinguished and much-esteemed nobleman. From Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Irvine, Beith, Dalry, Kilwinning, and all adjoining parts, there was a numerous and highly respectable turn out; and at five o'clock very nearly three hundred gentlemen had taken their places at the dinner-table in the hall-room at the inn, which was elegantly fitted up. Pointedly at the hour the Earl of Eglintoun, followed by a few friends, entered. Immediately the whole company rose, and received his lordship with loud cheers, which showed the respect and sincere estimation in which his lordship is held by all parties. The dinner was given to the earl "as a mark of regard to him as the patron and promoter of all our ancient Scottish games," and never was a dinner better conferred. Colonel Ferrier Hamilton of Carnhill presided.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway proprietors was held in Glasgow on Wednesday, when the meeting, on the motion of A. Hamilton, Esq., W.S., unanimously resolved to place at the disposal of the directors the sum of £200,000, to aid in the formation of the projected Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—We perceive that Mr. Templeton has generously proffered the proceeds of the first representation of his new musical entertainment in aid of the funds for completing the beautiful memorial to the genius of Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh. A short time since, too, Miss Helen Faust, in the same amiable spirit, contributed the sum of £5 for the like object.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. KEMP, THE ARCHITECT.—On Monday forenoon the body of Mr. Kemp, well known as the architect of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh, was found in the canal. He had been missing for twelve days previously, and was last seen at the house of Mr. Lind, contractor for the monument, on whom he had called to arrange about the progress of the works. It is supposed that, on his return home to Morningside, he had taken the way by the banks of the canal, and that, the night being dark, he had stumbled into the water at the place where he was found, an open and dangerous point beside Lochin distillery.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.—On Tuesday last, while a child was amusing itself on the brink of the stream that drives Barns Linn-mill, Girvan, it toppled off the bank, and, unobserved, was carried along by the current to the sluice, where its tiny person stuck at the aperture, preventing the passage of the water. The miller, finding his mill going lazily, fancied he had scurried her of water, and, going out, raised the sluice, which he had no sooner done than the body of the child, till then unseen, was noticed to pass under it, and to float towards the water-wheel, where destruction seemed impending, and where rescue was out of the question, from the impossibility of stopping the mill in time. The child in a second or two had passed under the wheel, and almost as quickly afterwards was pounced upon by the miller, who carried it into his house, apparently lifeless. The "hearty miller," however, was not to be easily baffled in his humane exertions; well-applied thong and spur brought Dr. Robertson almost immediately, who followed up the miller's rubbing with hot flannels by other restoratives, and eventually the child looked up and smiled, and may live to bless them both.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, the byre and washing-house on the farm of Easthaugh, some miles from Edinburgh, occupied by Mr. Whimster, were discovered to be on fire. The byre contained ten fine cows and two calves, the whole of which were burned to death. In the washing-house was a gig-horse, which, in the midst of the flames, had broken loose, and got out at the door; but its hind quarters being found literally roasted to the bone, it was deemed expedient to shoot it, which was immediately done. The fire was first discovered by a boy belonging to the farm, who instantly gave an alarm; but, before preparation could be made to get the flames extinguished, or the servants on the farm were well aroused, the roofs of both houses fell in, thereby destroying all hope of any attempt to save the cattle and stock mentioned, no other loss was sustained. It is not known how the fire originated.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from a correspondent that a rather smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Galashiels on Friday evening, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. The shock was experienced by a great number of individuals, and caused a rather alarming shaking of doors, windows, furniture, &c. By some persons a low, rumbling sound was distinctly heard, and the ground was felt to shake beneath their feet. It is highly probable that more alarming accounts may soon be heard from some other quarter.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is fully expected that Mr. C. R. Scott Murray, who has abandoned the Protestant and embraced the Catholic faith, will resign his seat in Parliament for Bucks, when the Marquis of Chandos is of age, which will be in September next.

A meeting of the parishioners of Edgaston, Birmingham, was held on Friday last, when a tribute of respect, subscribed for by upwards of 500 residents, was presented to the Rev. Charles Pixel, M.A., the rector. The Rev. Gentleman has been incumbent of the parish fifty years.

The Earl of Cardigan lost during the past week two very valuable horses, a favourite hunter, prized highly by his noble owner, was killed on Friday, when ridden by Mr. Peel, of the 1st Hussar, son of the Premier.

The Rev. Myles Atkinson, head master of St. Bees School, in a letter addressed to the governors, has offered to present them with £600 for the purpose of building a chapel to be attached to the school, which most liberal offer the governors have thought proper to decline, deeming it preferable that the boys should attend the parish church.

The Marquis of Londonderry has handsomely made a donation of the stone required for the "Durham Monument" on Pensher-hill; and the trustees of the late Countess of Durham will lead it gratuitously. The contractor for the erection has commenced operations.

There are twelve lines of railway in New England, which have on the aggregate cost £1,613,000 dollars. The total receipts for the past year were £2,297,000; the expense of working, repairs, &c., £1,177,000, leaving the net income £1,119,000 dollars. The aggregate return is about five per cent. on the capital invested; but those completed and working, and paying dividends, return at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

During the last three years the circulation of the Bank of England has increased from £16,448,000 to £21,206,000, of which the increase in the branch circulation is from £4,169,000 to £6,436,000. Thus we learn that the Bank of England, with only 12 branches, keeps out an amount of country circulation above three-fourths the amount of all the notes kept in circulation by both the private and joint-stock banks put together, throughout the whole of England and Wales.

Sir Geo. Baillie Hamilton, secretary to the Earl of Westmoreland's embassy at Berlin, is not expected to leave town for the Prussian capital until the end of May.

The Toulonais announces that Admiral Hamelin is on the point of going to Brest, where he will embark in the sloop of war Ariane, for Tahiti, and on his arrival there will hoist his flag in the frigate Uranie.

A Barcelona journal, *La Verdad*, states that on the 17th a council of war ordered four men and two women to be shot, convicted of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. *La Verdad* complains loudly of the barbarity of these proceedings.

A despatch has been sent out from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, relative to the Temple of Juggernaut, and the superintendence of the native religious institutions. It intimates that it is the express desire of the Court that the authority of the police may be employed on all occasions in preventing the people from dragging the idol's car.

The reigning Count of Solms-Ruedelham died at Assenheim on the 18th of pulmonary paralysis. He was fifty-four years of age.

By the death of the King of Sweden, Marshal Soult has become the sole survivor of all the 18 Marshals of the Empire created by Napoleon in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne.

A beautiful design, by Mr. Barry, for an iron bridge on the site of the present Westminster bridge has been published. It consists of five elliptical arches, is of a light and graceful structure, and is at least twice as wet lower than that now in use. The plan for this new structure is proposed in consequence of the unsafe and unsatisfactory state of the foundation of the existing bridge, as well as to improve the navigation of the river, and facilitate traffic, by covering the carriage way. The estimated cost is £15,000.

The contemplated railway station of the Croydon Railway to the Bricklayers' Arms will shortly be opened for the benefit of the public.

The holders of tea are just now rather anxious about their future prospects, and seem disposed to get rid of some of the quantity on hand, in expectation of liberal supplies from China.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of Thursday, states that an Englishman a few days back put up at the Hotel Paradis, in that city, and enjoyed himself during his stay very heartily. He had plenty of money, and spent it freely. One day his absence from the *fable-d'hôte* being observed, a waiter was sent up to his room to call him. The door being found locked inside, and no one replying when the man knocked, it was thought advisable to burst it open. The unfortunate man was found lying on the floor, with a razor near, with which he had cut his throat.

Anticipatory of important changes, not quite completed, in the Post-office, calculated materially to benefit the public, 70 letter-carriers were on Tuesday taken into the "Twopenny" Post-office. A further increase will take place in a few days.

During the last few days a number of inquests have been held before the respective metropolitan coroners, on the bodies of young children, whose deaths had been occasioned by small-pox. During the last few weeks the mortality of infants arising from this fatal malady has been unprecedented.

The site of the contemplated Thames embankment, on the Middlesex side of the river, is undergoing a minute survey, and when carried into effect, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the West-end. A line of stone quays, similar to those on the banks of the Seine in Paris, is to be carried from Whitehall to Blackfriars Bridge upon arches, so as not to interfere with the navigation of the river and the numerous coal barges approaching the wharfs.

At a recent meeting of old Etonians, it was agreed that extensive alterations and additional buildings should be made in Eton College, for the accommodation of the scholars on the foundation, at the estimated cost of £23,000.

By the provisions of Lord Lincoln's Buildings Regulation Bill, it is enacted that premises used for the manufacture of ignitable or dangerous materials shall not be built within 50 feet from any other house or building. Also, that it shall not be lawful to erect buildings of the dwelling-house class within 30 feet of premises used for carrying on offensive or noxious trades, such as those of blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fettmonger, soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, slaughterer of cattle, sheep, or horses.

Wolsey's splendid hall in Hampton Court Palace, or, as Evelyn termed it, "the moste magnificente roome," is once again undergoing repair. The roof is about to be again gilded, and the spirit of renovation hovers over the venerable remains of the work of him whose blighted ambition has left a name to point a moral and adorn a tale.

There is at present a *artiste* busily occupied, by order of the King of Prussia, at Hampton Court, copying upon the most elaborate scale the cartoons of Raphael.

Last Saturday the supply of fruits and vegetables in Covent Garden Market was very abundant, and the sale was both brisk and profitable. Strawberries were sold at 2s. and 2s. 6d. an ounce.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich is about, for the first time in the last six years, to have an exhibition, commencing on the 25th of August; for which Government has placed at its disposal the new Palace just completed in front of the Glyptothek.

The Rev. A. A. Rees, some time curate of Sunderland, a d lately the unlicensed minister of Thomas-street Episcopal Chapel, Bath, who has thrown off all ecclesiastical authority, and disregarded the admonitions, advice, and guidance of his ecclesiastical superiors, has arrived at Sunderland to form "a religious community" under his own leadership.

Measurements have been made of the volume of water of the Niagara river, from which it appears that the motive power of the cataract of Niagara exceeds by nearly forty-fold all the mechanical force of water and steam power available in Great Britain for imparting motion to machinery, including also the power applied for transporting steam-boats and steam-cars, and steam ships-of-war to the remotest seas.

It is calculated that by the new arrangements that are taking place in the Queen's household, there will be an annual saving of not less than £25,000.

The restoration of the venerable edifice, St. Olave's Church, which was so severely injured by the destructive fire at Topping's-wharf in the autumn of last year, is rapidly advancing.

In the conservatory at Kew Gardens there are two magnificent specimens of the Strelitzia Regina in flower; the leaf-formed stems are upwards of 20 feet in height.

On Monday, Mr. James Linnell's reduced drawing from Mr. Edward Armitage's proof cartoon, "The Dying Briton," was exhibited to Prince Albert, who greatly admired the performance, and was graciously pleased to allow the print to be inscribed to his Royal Highness.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been but scanty, the demand for that article, to-day, was extremely dull, and in some instances, purchases were effected on lower terms. Not a single transaction took place in foreign; hence the quotations were nominal. The best making barley supported its value, but grinding and distilling sorts were amending. Malt, oats, beans, peas, and rye, were unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—ENGLISH.—Wheat, 2440; barley, 1760; oats, 2170 quarters. Irish: oats, 19,980; barley, 780 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Four, 3190 sacks; malt, 3170 quarters.

Anglo-Saxon.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 6d to 5s; ditto white, 5s to 6s; Norfolk, red, 4s 6d to 5s; ditto white, 4s 6d to 5s; rye, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; distilling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; malting ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s 6d; brown ditto, 5s to 5s 6d; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s 6d; Cheviot, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; potato ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; ditto, old, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; grey peas, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; maple, 3s to 3s 6d; white, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; boilers, 3s to 3s 6d per quarter. Town-mill flour, 5s to 5s 6d; Suffolk, — to 4s 6d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 4s 6d per 2s lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 4s 6d to 5s; Danzig, red, 4s 6d to 5s; white, 6s to 6s 6d. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per quarter. Flour, America, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Baltic, 2s 6d to 2s 9d, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The best English linseed and rapeseed are in request, at full prices, but all other kinds of seeds are a mere drudgery, at barely stationary figures.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 5s to 6s; Baltic crushing, 2s 6d to 3s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 2s to 3s; hempseed, 2s to 2s 6d per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £2 to £2 6s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 6s per ton; canary, 5s to 6s per quarter.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per lb per loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 5s 5d; barley, 8s 1d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 3s 4d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 31s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 5s 7d; barley, 3s 5d; oats, 19s 10d; rye, 3s 10d; beans, 30s 10d; peas, 31s 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 7s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—Public sales of 30,000 packages have been held this week, but they have gone off heavy, and only about 8000 packages have found buyers. Prices, as compared with those of the previous sale, show a decline of 1s 6d per lb. on Souchongs, and 2d per lb. on common Gunpowder, Imperial, and Lyons. The fine kinds produced full quotations. The delveries show a great falling off, while nearly 10,000,000 lbs. are now abroad, and shortly expected from China.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of raw sugar the market is quiet, yet the merchants have refused to submit to lower terms. The refined market may be considered firm, standard being held at 7s 6d; bonded crushed, 2s 6d to 2s 9d, per cwt. More doing in laves.

Coffee.—For Ceylon the market is steady, and a good business has been done by private contractors at 6s 6d to 7s per cwt. More doing in laves.

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Spices.—For all descriptions of raw sugar the market is quiet, yet the merchants have refused to submit to lower terms. The refined market may be considered firm, standard being held at 6s 6d to 7s per cwt. More doing in laves.

Provisions.—For fine Irish butter, which is scarce, the demand is active, at full prices, prime Waterford being quoted at 6s to 6s 6d; Corks, firsts, 7s to 7s 6d; Sligo, 6s to 6s 6d; and Carlow, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt. In foreign butter little is doing at unaltered currencies. Let us again a further advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. has taken place. Higher prices have been again paid for lard, bladdered selling at 6s to 6s 6d; and kegs, 4s to 5s 6d. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

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Linen.—For fine Irish linen, which is scarce, the demand is active, at full prices, prime Waterford being quoted at 6s to 6s 6d; Corks, firsts, 7s to 7s 6d; Sligo, 6s to 6s 6d; and Carlow, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt. In foreign butter little is doing at unaltered currencies.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawing-room, the first this season, on Monday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. As this is the second occasion on which the State Apartments have been opened since their being refurnished and decorated, we shall take this opportunity of attempting to describe to our readers the magnificence of the entire suite, acknowledged to be, for purposes of state, the most convenient in Europe. It should be stated that the above restoration was highly requisite, the State Apartments not having been touched by the hand of the decorator since the year 1824; and such has been the economy observed on the present occasion, that the old draperies have been replaced in most of the rooms, but more especially in those apartments used only on state occasions, such as levees and drawing-rooms.

As we described in the 62nd No. of our journal, the entire suite of apartments, and the ceremonial of a drawing-room, it will be only necessary for us to detail the principal changes.

IN THE ARMOURY, OR GUARD-ROOM,

forming the entrance to the suite of state rooms from the grand staircase, the arms and trophies which decorate the walls have been entirely cleansed and polished. Other improvements have taken place, adding considerably to the general appearance. From thence the company are ushered to—

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER,

where also much has been done to restore it to its original elegance. The fine old tapestry which, we believe, previous to the fire which partially destroyed the north end of the palace, covered the walls of Queen Anne's room, has been carefully cleaned, and the rich colours restored. The next apartment is

QUEEN ANNE'S DRAWING-ROOM, OR BALL-ROOM.

The massive cornice, extending the length of the four windows, has been re-gilt; and the draperies are of crimson silk damask, trimmed with heavy gold-coloured fringe. The seats are re-covered with a crimson brocade, and the frames of the furniture have been re-gilt, as likewise the pier tables, candelabra, and other ornaments.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

This noble apartment, forming the next in order, communicating with the Throne-room, is more sumptuous in its embellishments than the other rooms mentioned above. The carved ceiling has undergone but trifling change, the enriched compartments of the cove and the corner scrolls having been re-gilt. The draperies are new, and designed rather more tastefully than in the Ball-room, although of the same material. The elaborately carved cornice, looking-glass frames, and pier tables, have been re-gilt: and the settees of crimson brocade and the other furniture is mostly new.

THE THRONE-ROOM.

Considerable improvement is more particularly apparent in this apartment. The walls are covered with a rich crimson brocade, and the draperies of the four windows are very sumptuous. From the cornice is an under drapery of crimson silk velvet, above which is a gracefully-formed drapery of a fabric of glass and silk interwoven, and called *tissu de verre*. The glass is of gold colour, and is worked in flowers of a continuous pattern, having to all appearance the effect of exquisite embroidery, and from being on a light crimson ground, becomes most strikingly magnificent, the figures seeming to be in bold relief. The curtains are of the same splendid material, bordered with crimson silk velvet to correspond with the under drapery, handsomely trimmed with gold gimp; the whole being lined with rich crimson ducap. The ceiling, similarly coved as in the Ball-room, is much more elaborately ornamented than any of the others in the range, and with the architraves and mouldings of the windows and doors, have been completely re-gilt and decorated; as have also the superb console tables. The paintings, among which the well-known full-length portrait of George IV., in his coronation robes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the two historical paintings of the battles of Waterloo and Vittoria, have been cleaned, and the frames gilded. The throne—with a trifling exception—is also new. The richly carved canopy is re-gilt, and the pelmet drapery of crimson silk velvet, and its embroideries of our several national insignia, have been carefully restored. The mantle of the throne and the hangings on each side, are of crimson silk velvet, the Royal Arms being embroidered in the centre with the initials V. R. on either side. The curtains are embroidered at the bottom, and fringed with gold. The State chair has been covered with crimson velvet, with the royal cypher embroidered on the banner.

THE ROYAL CLOSET.

Here the window draperies are composed of *tissu de verre*, to correspond with the throne-room, and the valuable cabinets of burl, &c., have been repaired. The council-table and massive chair have been suitably restored.

The Queen's Retiring-room, the Entrée-gallery, where the Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and other personages having the privilege of



THE GUARD-ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

the entrée assemble, and the connecting waiting-rooms, have all been newly embellished and furnished; but, as they possess only minor importance, it is unnecessary to particularise them separately. All the *tissu de verre* velvet which has been used, is of Spitalfields' manufacture.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the royal suite.

Before the Drawing-room, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the royal closet, who were ushered into the presence of the Queen by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting. The deputation consisted of the President, the Treasurer, and three Governors; accompanied by the Mathematical Master, the Drawing Master, and the forty boys educated in the Royal Mathematical School, founded by King Charles II. Her Majesty took particular interest in the drawings and charts of the boys, and was pleased to express her approbation of their execution. Her Majesty inquired the ages of a number of the scholars, and was pleased to express the interest she felt in the prosperity of the institution. An engraving of the Christ's Hospital boys presenting their drawings and

foreground, and those of the general circle within the brass railing, facing the windows; neither of these apartments was fully shown in our last year's series of illustrations.

Among the presentations were the following:—

Lady Anne Charteris, by Lady Rosebery.
Lady Cecilia Des Vœux, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Sligo.
Lady Selina Bridgeman, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
The Hon. Lady Butler, on her marriage, by Viscountess Forbes.
Lady Mildred Hope, on occasion of her marriage, by Viscountess Beresford.
The Marchioness of Blandford, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.
Hon. Miss Fanny Fraser, by her mother, Lady Lovat.
Lady Throckmorton, by the Countess of Charlemont.
Lady Katherine Raymond Barker, by her sister, Lady Charlotte Berkeley.
Lady Elbank, by Mrs. George Byng.
Hon. Helene Dillon, by her mother, Dowager Viscountess Dillon.
Mrs. Henry Hamilton, by the Countess of Rosebery.
Hon. Agnes Browne, by her mother, Lady Kilmaine.
Hon. Caroline Waldegrave, by her mother, Lady Radstock.
Mrs. Beresford, by Lady Worsley.
Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox, by Lady Louisa Alexander.
Hon. Miss Maude, by her mother, Viscountess Hawarden.

Lady Vivian, by the Countess of Charlemont.

Mrs. Abby, on her marriage, by the Countess of Verulam.

Mrs. Inglefield, by the Countess of Haddington.

Mrs. Henry Boyce, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs. Anson, on her marriage, by the Countess of Rosebery.

Mrs. Howard, of Corby, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Norfolk.

Miss Dymoke, by her mother, Lady Dymoke.

Mrs. Couper, by Lady Couper.

Miss Selina Bridgeman, by her mother, Lady Selina Bridgeman.

The Countess of Shilburne, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, by the Countess of Hardwicke.

Lady Margaret Littleton, by Lady Wharncliffe.

Lady Sophia Cecil, by (Frances) Lady Clinton.

Lady Taylor by Lady Stanley.

Lady Abinger, on her marriage, by the Countess of Eldon.

Lady Briggs, by Lady Seymour.

Lady Mary Bouvier, by her mother, the Countess of Radnor.

Lady Blanche Balfour, on her marriage, by Lady Eleanor Balfour.

Miss Pottinger, by her mother, Lady Pottinger.

Miss Somerset, by Lady Granville Somerset.

Miss Escott, by the Countess of Carnarvon.

Miss Eliza Spencer Stanhope, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope.

Miss Garden, by the Viscountess Canning.

Miss Lascelles, by Lady Caroline Lascelles.

Mrs. Gisborne, of Pentland, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Mrs. Ormsby, by Lady Louisa Alexander.

Mrs. Henry Matson, by Lady Ashley.

Mrs. Brunton, by the Countess of Verulam.

Mrs. Pemberton, by Lady Hamilton.

Mrs. Henry Daniell, by Lady Aylmer.

Mrs. Hawkins, by Mrs. Kingston.

Miss Johnstone, by her mother, Lady B. Johnstone.

Miss Emily Octavia Law, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Law.

Miss Raymond Barker, by Lady Katherine Raymond Barker.

Miss Lloyd, by Lady Pottinger.

Mrs. Ruck Keene, by the Viscountess Gage.

Mrs. G. Graham, by Lady Graham.



QUEEN ANNE'S ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

charts to her Majesty, last year, will be found in No. 62 of our journal.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was present at the drawing-room.

The Ladies in Waiting on the Queen, the Maids of Honour, and the Women of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, appeared in mourning.

It being a collar day, the knights of the several orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders. The Duke of Wellington wore three collars of knighthood—those of the Order of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and of the Order of the Bath.

The Duke of Norfolk carried his baton as Earl Marshal of England. The Earl of Erroll also carried his baton of office.

Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty at the principal doors in the state rooms, and also in the Portrait Gallery and Presence Chamber.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the principal officers of the household, having entered the Throne-room, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and their ladies, were introduced.

We have not space for the entire presentations or lists of company in the circles. The Court appeared in mourning: her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wearing a costume composed of a black crape dress with flounces embroidered with jet; train and body of rich black double reps, trimmed with crape and jet. Head-dress, black feathers and crape lappets. Half-mourning appears also to have been general among the ladies' dresses.

After the drawing-room the Queen and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the household troops.

Our first engraving represents the guard-room, and the progress of the general company. The second illustration shows Queen Anne's room, with the company of the entrée drawing-room in the



FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A cachemire Turban-cap. A crape dress, trimmed with satin ribbons.

No. 2. A satin hat. A striped silk dress, ornamented with *passe-menterie* (silk gimp), and a quilling composed of the same material as the dress. A velvet, or satin hat. A lace coiffure, with lappets.



BONNET



CAP.

The periodical exposition of novelties has commenced at the Palace of the Louvre, and on the reserved days the salons are crowded with *élégantes*; the following observations have been made on these occasions.

CRAPE AND SATIN HATS have now superseded those of velvet; they are frequently ornamented with a half veil of English lace placed on the brim, and with flowers underneath.

HATS AND CAPOTES are now not so low at the ears as they have hitherto been, and the calotte or curtain behind is larger.

The most elegant COIFFURES are still composed of lace, placed flat on the head, with lappets descending to the neck.

LACE CAPS, ornamented with flowers, are also made in an infinite variety of forms, too numerous to particularize; they are all flat on the head, and the ornaments low on the cheeks.

Dresses with the front of the corsages open are now quite the rage; some are laced in front, others have lappets or facings.

When the question is asked how the skirt of a DRESS should be trimmed, it is difficult to be answered, there being at present so great a latitude allowed; some adopt *volans*, placing them a short distance apart; in this case there are two volans; others ornament the skirt with rolls of *bouillonnés* (puffings) placed at intervals with a single deep volant underneath. There are, in fact, so many styles admitted, that, in default of a general rule, we must allow all to be right that are becoming.

MADILLE FAVANTI.—As this fair *cantatrice* on Saturday last was retiring from her vocal victory, such was the intensity of her feelings that she fell apparently lifeless within a few steps of the stage. Luckily, she soon had medical assistance, and through the skill of Dr. Wardrup recovered in a short time.

Mr. J. H. TULLY.—This gentleman, the instructor of the choruses at Drury Lane Theatre, was presented with a handsome gold watch by that body last Monday, as a token of the respect they entertained for him as a man, a musician, and affable director.



SCENE FROM "THE FAVORITE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—See page 208.

RETRIBUTION.

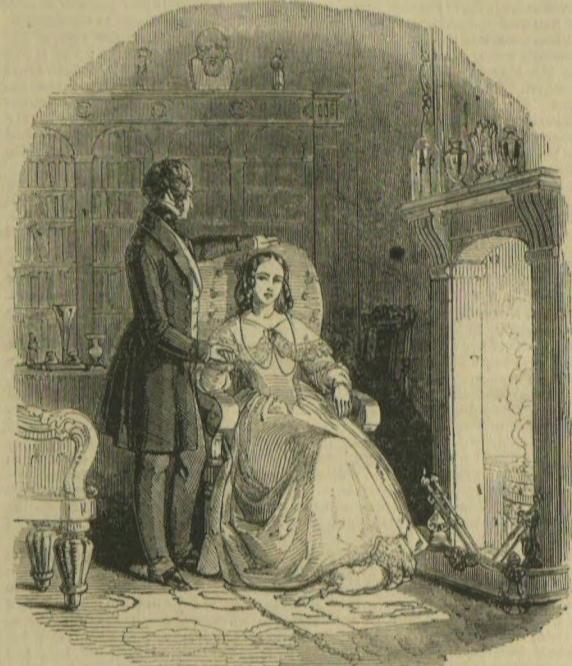
BY THE
BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

Na rainy evening, in the peculiarly dreary month of November (an English November), two persons were lounging in *fauteuils*, drawn close to a bright fire, which ever and anon gave forth a sudden blaze, and so far illuminated the apartment as to make apparent the comfort and almost luxurious fittings up of a well-furnished library.

A large poodle dog was extended on the rug, while the lady's tiny foot rested on its back.

"Shall I not ring for lights?" said her companion; "your spirits seem depressed, and this uncertain twilight is calculated to increase rather than banish the gloom by which you are to-day so unusually oppressed."

What can be the cause of this sadness, Stella? If anything distresses you, why not



confide it to me? You know my wish, my anxiety, to save you pain; tell me in what I can serve you." And, while speaking, Mr. Nugent arose and gently took her hand. It was cold, and he almost fancied something like a shudder crept over it as he raised it to his lips.

"You are to leave London to-morrow," said she, "and can you wonder that I am sad, that a sense of my own loneliness should at such a moment obtrude itself."

Mr. Nugent fondly pressed the hand which remained in his, as he replied, "It is true that I am about to leave you, and for an indefinite time, but is it not with the hope of softening those obstacles which prevent our remaining for ever together? Ah! Stella, send me not from you (for is it not you who have bid me go?) with such a rueful countenance. You know how dear, how *very dear*, my motherless children are to me; do not make me feel that my duty to them forces me to do what will give you pain; would to God that these children knew you—knew you for the good, amiable, high-minded being that you are; but time and their father's proved affection can alone eradicate the unjust prejudices their grandmother has implanted in their young minds. You will write to me daily, Stella. Your beautiful and touching letters, and the high and truthful feelings you so ably paint, will do more than my eloquence to make my children value you; and when your deficiency on that point is satisfied, you will no longer refuse to be their father's wife, their friend and mistress."

Mrs. Hamilton avoided all direct reply, by saying, "I believe you are right, this uncertain glimmer makes me nervous; we will have lights and I will try to be cheerful. Shall I sing to you?"

She sat down to the piano and began to sing, her voice needed but little accompaniment, its full and rich tones were sufficient to enchant all who listened to them. It was a voice too full of pathos to be heard with indifference, and one which awoke a chord of sympathy in all whose hearts were capable of feeling deeply.



On this evening she sang with even more than her usual expression, and Mr. Nugent would have listened on entranced, but for the thought (which was ever uppermost in his mind) that something might yet be added to her comfort during his absence.

"Did you not say you wished for harp, Stella?" said he. "I will write to Erard immediately (and he proceeded to do so), to send you one of his last improved ones. You will practise during my absence, but not too much; remember, you must think chiefly of your health, and go out and amuse yourself as much as possible, if only to enliven my solitude by your lively descriptions."

They parted—Mr. Nugent to his family seat to resume his parental duties, and with a firm hope of soon persuading his children to think of Mrs. Hamilton as favourably as he himself did; and Mrs. Hamilton, to indulge in every caprice and pleasure which presented itself, or could be imagined by her, at Mr. Nugent's expence.

Mrs. Hamilton was a widow when her acquaintance with Mr. Nugent commenced. She had been brought up from childhood in habits of luxury, and during the few years of her husband's life, the principal of her fortune (which had not been settled) enabled her still to enjoy them; but, on looking into her affairs when she became a widow, she found that a very scanty provision was all which remained to the once wealthy heiress.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Shall we go see the order of the course?—SHAKESPEARE.

The racing season formerly opened on the Warwick course—a coarse arena it must be confessed—now it commences with the Spring Meeting on Epsom Downs, where people calculate on the *début* of a few Derby nags. As the latter tryst took place yesterday, we may assume that the business of the turf is fairly on the *tapis*, although that enacted twenty-four hours since was not of sufficient interest to call for a recapitulation of its details. The curtain having drawn up, we venture forth, in the capacity of chorus (of the old style), if haply not to grace the scene, at the least to point its moral, or to disappoint its immoralities, as it shall fall out. The position of the turf was never, probably, since its institution, so critical as at the present hour. The decision of the House of Commons as to whether betting is to be made a lawful accessory of it, or not, will wholly affect its character. Should the legalising of bets pass into a law, how will its popularity be influenced in a social relation? Will public convenience be served, the cause of honour or honesty promoted? The public impression of the economy of racing, according to the practice adopted, and long recognised by its leaders, was greatly improved by the evidence (or rather the opinion) given by Lord John Fitzroy—whose name is a guarantee for all that is honourable in sporting as in everything else—on a trial for libel which arose out of some charges made concerning the Derby of 1842. Had the public been cognisant of the following circumstance, alleged to have occurred in connexion with the St. Leger of 1836, what would they think of the system tolerated (to say nothing of practised) by honourable men? What would Lord John Fitzroy have said touching his opinion of it had he been examined respecting it?

One of the best two-year-olds of 1835 showed in high form for his three-year-old engagements, and, not being in the Derby, was backed very readily for the Doncaster St. Leger. As early as Goodwood Races, we believe, he had reached 6 to 1; at which figure the public backed him to a formidable extent: of course, countenanced in their speculation by the conviction that they were to have a race for their chance—if, indeed, the “crack” did not walk over. Shortly before Doncaster Races, however, it was publicly announced at Tattersall's, that the horse would not be allowed to go to the North at all, unless his proprietor received, as a premium, the odds to £12,000, at double the market price—or, in plain English, a ducat of £6000!

That he did receive it is also understood, as also that thereby the backers of the favourite had £6000, to all intents and purposes, taken out of their pockets. Now this ingenious stratagem for raising the wind is attributed to an individual then and still member of the Jockey Club. The committee on the gambling bill can at once satisfy themselves as to the truth or falsehood of this story—the chief agent in it, according to vulgar report, being a member of their own house.

If they do not investigate a fact so very generally received, will they feel that they are doing their duty? will the public so believe? And if they do probe it, and become assured of its truth, will they pass a measure to legalize play or pay betting on horse races, a system by which so grievous an outrage against honour—if not against honesty—could be perpetrated? Let this committee legislate—for so it cannot only on the letter, but the spirit of fair play, for so popular a national taste as that of racing.

It is excellent well to examine trainers and betting men and gentlemen as to theories, but let not facts be overlooked. The existing turf system abounds with materials and facilities for cheating—that is to say for chicanery. There's backing “lots,” and then replenishing them, as with Seahorse in the Danebury division, and Sister to Grey Momus colt in the Malton “lot.” No offence to John Day and Scott, who have nothing to do with it. Then comes your handicap—a modern contrivance—whereby the schemer may make the winner if it so pleases his caprice, or his interest, “against nature,” as we once heard a tout say. Then what are your anonymous nominations for (an Irish figure of speech, for our English figure of over-reach)? Is it that we may not know whose nose to pull when we come to *extremities*? And there's the hot-bed of trickery, the system of half-forfeits, the meaning of which is, that the winner of a race does not receive half his stakes.

There are abominations in the economy of modern racing that cry aloud for reformation. Unless the gambling committee can mend these things, the less they meddle with the business the better. We don't want our national sports to be turned into substitutes for the dicer's dreadful trade; they should be incitements to healthful recreation or a manly enterprise—that alone is their legitimate character, their true English application. . . . What's that? A salute is roaring from the battery of the Royal Yacht Squadron-house. We rush to the window whereat we are inditing this our theme Olympic. Lo! sweeping through the white surge of the wind-stirred Solent comes a trim vessel, “her streamers waving in the wind.” What is she, and whence does she come? It is the R. Y. S. cutter, the Gany-mede, returning from the Straits. Hurrah for Mr. Pigott! A winter's chivalry at Melton, or a cruise in the Mediterranean, is the true fashion of an English gentleman's recreations. All the gambling committees on earth or ocean could not help us to any so germane to the purpose; nor all the pens that ever writ quotations such as follow:

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The absence of most of the leading speculators at Northampton races, had the usual effect at the Corner, business being so flat and unimportant as to call for nothing more than a brief quotation of prices:—

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Pagan	21 to 1 agst Freedom	25 to 1 agst Sir Robert
13 to 1 — Pharaoh	25 to 1 — The Prior	25 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn
22 to 1 — Tacita		

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	7 to 1 agst Rattan	40 to 1 agst Sister to Grey
27 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)	16 to 1 — Orlando	Momus col (t)
13 to 2 — Ugly Buck	20 to 1 — Running Rain (t)	50 to 1 — Campanero (t)
	20 to 1 — Cockamaroo (t)	100 to 1 — Akbar (t)

THURSDAY.—We need not expose the “nakedness of the land” by entering at length into the doings of the dullest of afternoons. Enough be it to state that Pagan retreated to 16 to 1 for the Chester, leaving Pharaoh first in the list of favourites, with plenty of friends; and that Jamie Forest and Scalteen were backed at better prices than have been quoted of late.—For the Derby, the Ugly Buck and Orlando were restored to favour, the former, as well as we could make out, having quite as many friends as Mr. Crookford's mare Ionian, or the sister to Grey Momus colt. Mainstay and Akbar were shelved; no material alteration in the others.

THE LATEST PRICES.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

6 to 4 agst the Ugly Buck.

SWEETSTAKES AT NEPSOM.

5 to 2 agst Akbar	17 to 1 agst Jamie Forest	3 to 1 agst Emma
2000 to 15 agst Akbar winning this and the Derby.	22 to 1 — Scattee (t)	25 to 1 — Sir Robert

CHESTER CUP.

11 to 1 agst Pharaoh	22 to 1 agst T' Alud Squire	66 to 1 agst Mainstay
15 to 1 — Cattone	25 to 1 — Ionian	66 to 1 — Mount Charles
16 to 1 — Tacita	40 to 1 — Campanero	(tn)
	50 to 1 — Sister to Grey	1000 to 10 — Akbar

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot	22 to 1 agst T' Alud Squire	66 to 1 agst Mainstay
63 to 1 — Rattan (t)	25 to 1 — Ionian	66 to 1 — Mount Charles
62 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 — Campanero	(tn)
16 to 1 — Orlando	50 to 1 — Sister to Grey	1000 to 10 — Akbar
20 to 1 — Cockamaroo	Momus col	
500 even between Ionian and Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)	500 even between Ionian and Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)	
1000 to 15 each agst Mainstay and the Sister to Grey Momus colt in one bet.		

It is in contemplation to establish a police force for the security of that great national emporium of munitions of war, Woolwich Royal Dockyard, similar to that in her Majesty's dockyard, under Inspectors Robinson and Howard, of the metropolitan police.

“I will have no weakness,” she replied; “but remember, Horace, that my regard is not to be long delayed, that I am shortly—”

In no gentle voice did he interrupt her, exclaiming, “Are you mad, or do you wish to make me so? How often have I told you never to let our future plans be breathed loud enough for your own ear to catch the sound? Beware, Stelia, I am no Mr. Nugent, to be gulled and trifled with.”

With this amiable threat did he leave her to reflect on measures necessary for the present moment; but Mrs. Hamilton trusted rather to chance for the direction of her present conduct, while she gave herself up to reflect on that future he had forbade her to mention.

These reflections were broken in upon by the sudden appearance of Mr. Nugent, who, in eager hope of the pleasure his arrival would bestow, hurried to her house as soon as he got out of his travelling carriage. At the first moment she was so completely taken by surprise that it was beyond her powers of deception to meet him with her wonted warmth of manner; and Mr. Nugent almost fancied that she seemed less glad than he had expected to find her. But in a few minutes she had regained complete possession of herself, and he was again the slave of her will. Her empire seemed more firmly established by their separation, and she exacted more power over him, as though she expected compensation for the time he had been removed from its influence.

(To be continued.)

TEMPLETON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.—Mr. TEMPLETON begs to announce that being desirous to devote the proceeds of the first representation of his New Entertainment entitled the “Lays of the Last Great Scottish Minstrel,” (Sir Walter Scott) towards the fund for completing the Scott Monument, he is unavoidably compelled to postpone its production (in consequence of provincial and other engagements) till Friday, April 26th, when it will take place under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the London Scott Committee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The various ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS in Ancient and Modern Use are familiarly explained by DR. CYAN, at Two o'clock daily, illustrated by the LAMP of the ANCIENTS, the FIRST IMPROVEMENT BY ARGAND, the BUDE, the DRUMMOND, the BOCCUSS, Professor FARADAY'S, the PELLETAN, the CAMPHINE LIGHTS, New FRENCH LAMP, SEALE'S LAMP &c. &c. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock and at Eight in the Evening.—NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER, and DIVING BELL.—Admission One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.—Various NOVELTIES, which are a preparation for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, will be announced in a few days.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.—King William III. King James II., in splendid military costume of the period; the Marquis de Sillery, dressed in his own clothes; General Espartero; the coronation robes, and various relics of the late Duke of Sussex; the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, in his sittings; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £1000; the robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Campaign taken at Waterloo; the Camp Bed in which he died; the Cloak of Marengo.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street; Portman-square; Admittance, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10. Concert at 8 o'clock.

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.—This interesting party of the Aborigines of North America, from the shores of Lake Huron, Upper Canada, having returned from Greenwich, where they met with the most enthusiastic reception, and where they were visited by nearly 4000 persons during their short stay of three days, have engaged the Room lately occupied by the Model of Venice, at the Egyptian Hall. Picklebury, where, in consequence of there being a spacious gallery, the visitors will be afforded a far better opportunity of seeing them to advantage than they have hitherto enjoyed. The Ojibbeways having completed their engagement with Mr. Catlin, the necessary explanations will in future be given by Mr. Rankin, under whose guidance they have travelled from their distant homes, and who is perfectly familiar with all their habits, &c., having lived among them all his life. Hours of admission, from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 9. Indians in the room from half-past 2 till 4, and from half-past 7 till 9. Admission 1s. Limited number of reserved seats will be provided.

TO GENTLEMEN who are particular in DRESS.—J. ALBERT and CO., 52, King William street, City, respectfully invite the above to an inspection of an extensive assortment of every novelty for Gentlemen's COATS, WAISTCOATS, and TROUSERS for the present Season, in all the varied forms. The cut and make of every garment are guaranteed to be equal to the first and most expensive houses in the trade, and for each payment a saving from 30 to 40 per cent. will be effected. All inferior articles usually made up by Slopesters and Hosiers to astonish and delude the public with low prices, are excluded from this establishment. Ladies' Habits, Uniforms, Liveries, &c. &c. 52, King William-street, City. Established 1818.

WARD OF MERIT.—DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, amidst a host of pretenders, stands unequalled for arresting the progress of Baldness or Greyness of the Human Hair, and preserving it in juvenile beauty to the latest period of life. It makes it curly, & effectually removes dandruff, and produces beautiful hair on Children's heads. Its wonderful efficacy is proved by above 1000 certificates from persons who have used it. At 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by BARCLAY, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; PROUT, 229, Strand; BUTLER, St. Paul's; and most respectable Chemists, Perfumers, and others, in the Kingdom. Caution.—Particularly ask for “DAWSON'S” and observe the signature, “R. DAWSON” on the Wrapper. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn. An advantage in the larger bottles.

SHIRTS AND ALBERT CRAVATS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 168, Strand, (established 20 years) solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Long cloth, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work; the “Corsets” and other new styles, or, to gentlemen's own pattern and equal to what are usually charged 8s. 6d. Also, all linens, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., usual price 10s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight. One sent as sample to any part of the kingdom free upon receiving a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. The new Albert Cravats are most fashionable, in rich silk, 4s. 6d.; and rich satin, 5s. 6d. both plain black and fancy patterns, also long ones, to match Scarfs, 8s. 6d. Sent free, per post, on receiving the amount or patterns sent to select from. Outfits supplied for all climates at the lowest wholesale prices.

BETTS and Co., PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERS, 7, Smithfield Bars, have placed the produce of this country, the grain grown upon British soil, and malted and distilled by native industry, upon an equality with the produce and skill of the Continent. Their PALE and COLOURED PATENT BRANDY is a pure, wholesome, and palatable spirit; free from acid; and equal in quality to the best Cognac, at about half the price. It is prescribed by the highest medical authorities, at Guy's, St. George's, and the Westminster Hospitals, and at other principal Hospitals and Infirmaries throughout the kingdom. Quantities of not less than two gallons, in stone jars, at 18s. per gallon, jar excluded; and in bottles, six to the gallon, at 20s. per gallon (or 3s. 6d. per bottle), the bottles and packages included. A single bottle may be had from the most respectable dealers in town and country, of whose names lists may be obtained from the Patentees. To prevent fraud, every bottle has the cork and mouth secured by the Patent Metal Capsules (not tin foil), embossed with the words, “Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars.”

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merino, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the choicest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, astins and ducapes for dresses of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berths, triumphs, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 247 and 249, Regent-street (near Oxford-street). W. C. JAY & Co.

SPRING.—The prevalence of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year indicates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin is during the period of Spring most pleasantly evinced. This preparation,eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and discolourations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the curiosity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of “GENUINE” KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words “ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,” are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!

TWENTY YEARS' LOSS OF HAIR, AND WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—Church-street, Whitchurch, Oct. 19, 1841.—Gentlemen, Of the last supply of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more bespoke, only waiting for a further supply, which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the cases of several credible and respectable inhabitants of the town. One instance, among others which have attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had little or no hair for twenty years; he had tried numerous preparations in vain, and ultimately had his head shaved, and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the balm; and, after using it according to the directions for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Whitchurch. Yours, &c. JOHN KILVERTON.—To Messrs. Kenway, Brothers, 10, Westmoreland-buildings, Alcester-street, London.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM prevents the hair turning grey, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully, free it from scurf, and stops it from falling off.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Ask for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

ROYAL PATENT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, and the public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, beg to announce that their Patterns for the Spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now out and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses, in London. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture to imitate the Patent Carpeting, but which, on inspection, will be found to have all the disadvantages of a common drapery. The Royal Carpeting possesses the quality of being impervious to dust, therefore is far superior to any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have also a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed, in new and elegant patterns, and in all sizes; Tablins, Waistcoats, and numerous other goods of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of these goods in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom Manufactories, Elmwood, Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Lane-Wood-street, Cheapside.

LARGE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—The following Catalogue of the valuable Stock of GOODS, saved from the late Fire on the premises of Messrs. WINKWORTH and PROCTER, eminent Silk Manufacturers, No. 33, York-street, Manchester, were sold by Tender, at 8, FAULKNER-STREET, on Thursday last. Part of Lots will be offered to the Public, for immediate SALE, by JAMES BAILEY and Co., during the week:—

Lot No. 2. Black and Coloured Satins 2718 yards at 2s. 6d. per yard.
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14. Satin, do., slightly damaged 659 2s. 7d.

With their Stock of rich Satin SHAWLS, two yards square, at 25s. each.

The public is respectfully requested to go into the Wholesale Warehouses, up-stairs, to inspect the above.

A NEW RAILWAY JOURNAL.—The First Number of THE RAILWAY CHRONICLE will appear on the 20th of APRIL. A detailed Prospectus will be sent free, by post, to all who furnish their address to the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

EUGENE SUE'S WORKS.—Faithful and Original Translations of "THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS," "THE SALAMANDER," "PAUL MONTI," &c., by EUGENE SUE (the Walter Scott of France), will be found in the ILLUSTRATED NOVELS.—"Read them we must in spite of ourselves."—Foreign Quarterly.—Parts 1 to 5, price 4d. each; and Parts 6 to 15, price 6d. each. Vol. I. and II. (elegantly bound), price 3s. 6d. each.—London: CLEAVER, Shoe-lane, and all Booksellers.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, containing contributions by the Editor, the Honourable Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. Hall, Miss F. Brown, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Barry Cornwall, Sam Lover, Major C. Campbell, the Author of "Peter Puggins," Gilbert Shadde, &c. &c., was published this day by HENRY RENSHAW, 35s. Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers in the Kingdom.

CHEAPEST ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL OF THE DAY.

THE BUILDER, an illustrated Weekly Journal. A publication fitted alike for the drawing-room, the studio, the office, the workshop and the cottage. Price 3d., stamped 4d. The Numbers may be had separately or in Monthly Parts. Vol. I., containing upwards of 300 illustrations, elegantly bound in cloth, 1s.—2, York-street, Covent-garden, and all Booksellers.

THE GARDENER and PRACTICAL FLORIST for April, price 1s.—Contents:—Garden Management—Florist's Flowers, and Lists of the best Panseys, Dahlias Pinka, Carnations, Piccotees, and Polyanthus by G. Glenly—Propagation of Plants—Management of Imported Seeds—Culture of the Azaleas, Cycloem, &c.—Choice Annuals—Designs for Fountains—Striking Cuttings—Pruning Climbers—Roses Sanguineum—Murray's Fertilizers—with Thirty other Articles on Gardening and Flowers.—R. GROOMBRIDGE and all Booksellers.

BRITISH SONG BIRDS.—The death of many a valuable caged favourite is attributable to ignorance of its disease, and of the useful remedies. This may be obviated by following the instructions of a series of articles now publishing in the GAZETTE OF VARIETY, price 1d., on the Proper Mode of Rearing and Management of Song Birds. Nos. 7 and 8 of the GAZETTE contain an article on the Canary. "The Gazette of Variety" is a valuable addition to useful and amusing literature.—Morning Advertiser.—London: CLEAVER, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

On March 1st, Part II., price 2s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH FOSSIL MAMMALIA, by Professor OWEN.—From eight to ten half-crown parts will complete the volume, which will be uniform with the series of Histories of British Zoology, by Messrs. Bell, Forbes, Farrel, &c. It will be extensively illustrated by Engravings. A few Copies will be printed on large paper, royal 8vo., at 5s. each part, to range with the large paper copies of the above-named histories.—JOHN VAN VOAST, 1, Paternoster-row.

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DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLED CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Alphabetically arranged, and containing, in addition to the usual contents of a Peerage, the Junior Branches of the Nobility, Knights, Bishops, Judges, Privy-Councillors, &c. By C. R. DOOD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Pocket Companion," &c. Since the last edition, the occurrence of 421 deaths, 203 new creations, 156 marriages, together with the mass of promotions attendant on the Chinese and Afghan wars, have rendered an entire revision of the work necessary from the first article to the last. "The arrangement of this volume is complete; the care, diligence, and accuracy with which it has been executed fully realize the original and judicious plan of the work; it gives so much of genealogy as possesses historical interest, at the same time answering the purposes of a biographical dictionary, a family record, and an official register."—The Times.—WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL. This Day, the 30th of March, to be continued Weekly, price 4d., the First Number of

THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL; being a Popular Description of Foreign Countries, with Notices of Scenery, National Characteristics, Incidents of Wayfaring and Sojourn, Personal and Historical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. Abundantly Illustrated with Wood Engravings.—Edited by WALTER K. KELLY. Each Weekly Number will contain twenty full pages of letter-press, deny octavo, embracing such Wood cuts as may be required to illustrate the Text. At the end of every month the Numbers will be collected into a Part, which will be issued with the Magazines; and the parts treating of each country, or group of countries, as may be found most convenient, will be bound into volumes with separate title-pages.—SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND WILL FORM THE FIRST VOLUME.

London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand. Orders received by all Booksellers.

MUSIC for the MILLION; Vocal and Instrumental; intended to foster the Art, by the publication of standard and classical Music, at the lowest price consistent with accuracy and elegance of typography.—Part VII., now ready (1s.), contains—I love the Night, by H. Russell—See the Conquering Hero Comes, (Illustrated by Prior)—The Pilgrim Harper, by Samuel Lover. (Illustrated by Charles Martin)—Who is a Gentleman. By Luba.—The Boat of Simon Peter. (From the Spanish)—The Orphan Milliners; a Story of the West End. By Miss Camilla Tolmin. (Illustrated by Gilbert)—The Cheant of Death.—The Lory Paper. Edited by Peter Cockrell. (Illustrated by Leech).—Belles of England; Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Marlborough. (Illustrated by Charles Martin).—Sketches of Parisian Life. No. 3. The "Dandy." By Mrs. Postgate. (Illustrated from an Original Drawing).—Legends of Lough Ouel. By the late John L'Estrange.—Destruction of Mullingar.—The Legend of the Hand.—Geoffrey the Diver. (Illustrated by Leech).—The Last Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots. Translated by H. S. A. Night. The Industrial Flea. By Peter Stinton. (Illustrated by Hine).—The Poor Girl and the Angels. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows).—The Manager's Extinguisher; or, Mr. Burn's "Mothers and Daughters." (Illustrated by Hine).—New Books.—The Various Writings of Cornelius Mathews.—The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.—The Philosophical Works of John Locke.—Backgammon: its History and Practice. By the Author of "Whist."—The whole of the Engravings under the superintendence of E. Landells.

For April, 1844, price Sixpence, No. 4, New Series, of

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THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for APRIL.

CONTENTS.

The Chronicles of Cloverhook. By the Editor. I. The Hermit of Bellyfull leaves the Cell of the Corkscrew for the "Gratis." II. The Lane of Velvet-path. III. The Hermit narrates the Tragedy of the Till. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows).—A Leaf from a Neglected Record. (Illustrated by Prior).—The Pilgrim Harper. By Samuel Lover. (Illustrated by Charles Martin).—Who is a Gentleman. By Luba.—The Boat of Simon Peter. (From the Spanish).—The Orphan Milliners; a Story of the West End. By Miss Camilla Tolmin. (Illustrated by Gilbert).—The Cheant of Death.—The Lory Paper. Edited by Peter Cockrell. (Illustrated by Leech).—Belles of England; Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Marlborough. (Illustrated by Charles Martin).—Sketches of Parisian Life. No. 3. The "Dandy." By Mrs. Postgate. (Illustrated from an Original Drawing).—Legends of Lough Ouel. By the late John L'Estrange.—Destruction of Mullingar.—The Legend of the Hand.—Geoffrey the Diver. (Illustrated by Leech).—The Last Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots. Translated by H. S. A. Night. The Industrial Flea. By Peter Stinton. (Illustrated by Hine).—The Poor Girl and the Angels. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows).—The Manager's Extinguisher; or, Mr. Burn's "Mothers and Daughters." (Illustrated by Hine).—New Books.—The Various Writings of Cornelius Mathews.—The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.—The Philosophical Works of John Locke.—Backgammon: its History and Practice. By the Author of "Whist."—The whole of the Engravings under the superintendence of E. Landells.

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Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

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JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

BEST COALS, 2s.—**THE CITY COAL COMPANY** beg to caution the Public against the Frauds daily practised in regard to Weight and Quality, which realize an immense, although most nefarious profit. Their present cash price for Heston's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend, is 2s. per ton; Coke, 17s.; and advise all purchasers to inspect their Coals on delivery, and satisfy themselves they receive full weight in each sack.—Offices, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

ORANGE and LEMON TREES, 8s. 6d. to 25s. each.—Curacao and Maraschino, 12s. per bottle.—New Gruyere Cheese, 1s. 6d. per lb.—Genuine Dantzig Source, 2s. 6d. per bottle.—R. HALL begs to advise the arrival of his annual importation of the above-named Trees, which are this year very fine, and remarkably healthy, at his Foreign Warehouse, 63, South Audley street, Grosvenor-square; facing the Chapel.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Vale of Tees every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application, as above. The room may be engaged for private parties.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives, insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the Office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar, consisting of Va-va, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Inkstands, &c.—Imported by J. TENNANT, 1, ate Mawie, 149, Strand.—J. T. has an extensive assortment of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils; he also arranges for Students in Geology, Mineralogy, or Cosmology. Elementary Collections run Two to Fifty Guineas each, and gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling Six Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; Six Pounds of Young Hyson for One Sovereign; and Six Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 8s. The general impression that the markets had seen the lowest point has been verified by the late transactions, and consequently the public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

TO THE VISITORS of HARROGATE.—CANTON HOUSE. E. LITTLE begs to inform them that he has OPENED a NEW SHOP opposite the Royal Cheltenham Pump Room, Low Harrogate, with TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., of the very best quality, and trusts from his long experience in the trade, added to his purchasing all goods for cash, and selling on the spot, and on terms with any house in or out of London, to receive a share of their patronage and support.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.
BONUSES DECLARED £52,306 17s. 7d.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who hold policies in this Office, bearing date prior to the year 1834, may receive the present value of the Bonuses which have been added to their policies, upon application at the Head Office, or to the Agents through whom the policies were issued.

GEORGE BEAUMONT, Actuary.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are effectually prevented and removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale-depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

GOLD FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, gold dials, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel, to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price 7½ guineas. These elegant little Watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given, with fixed terms, on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

LASYLPHIDE PARASOL can be closed instantaneously, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally adopted in preference to the inconvenient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide," have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentes, 140, Regent-street.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c. Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these.—HORACE.

This FAMILY APERTER will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Foreign Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in show leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 1s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let of loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP—manufacturer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—which Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar power of resisting the ill effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Blagrove, Tolseque, Willey, Loder, Crane, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufacturer, 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band with E. Dodd's, Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings, Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

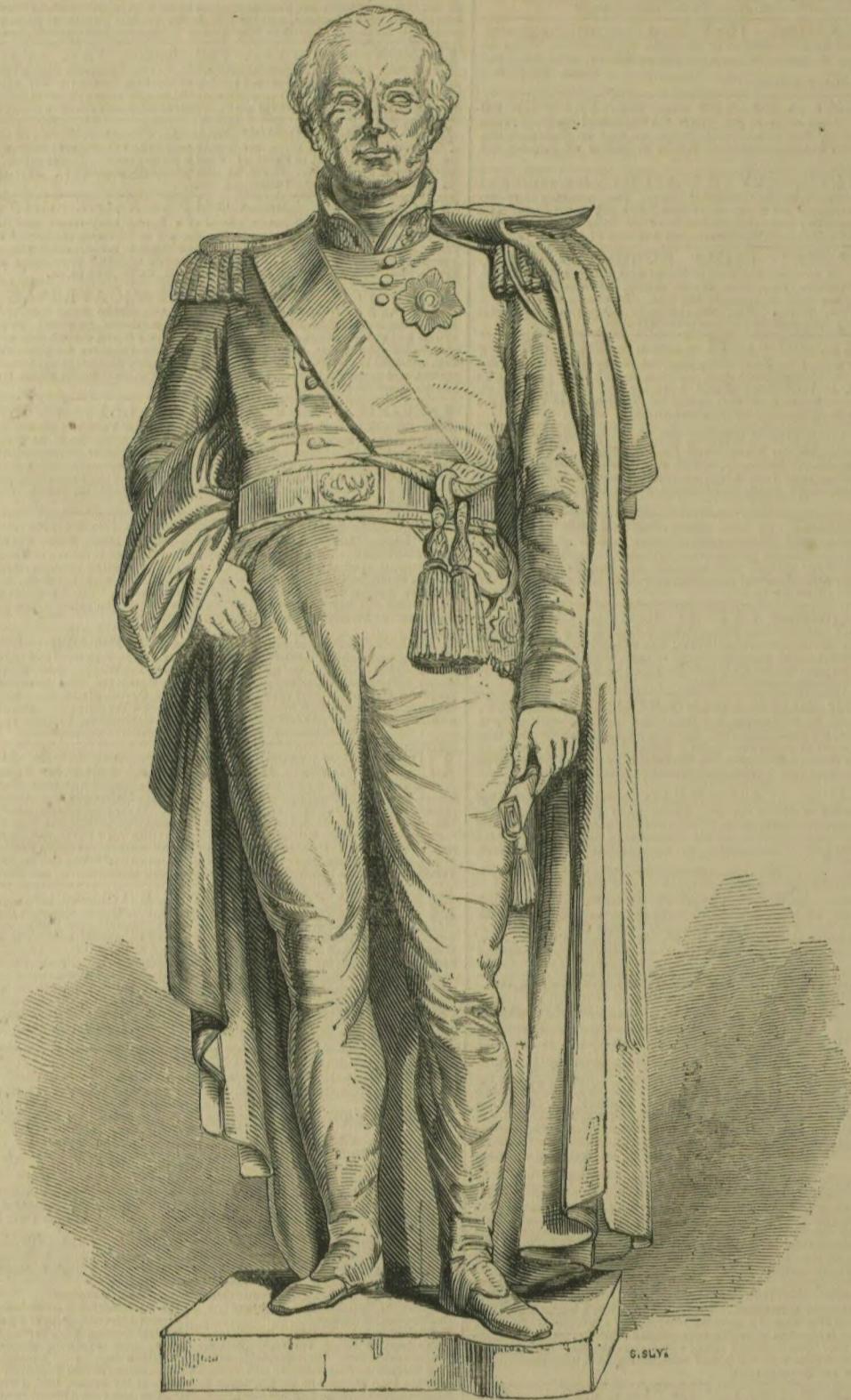
LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires. Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmour.—M. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmour, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth after their arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incurable Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 25s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES. Good sound Tea 2s. 6d. Strong Coxon 3s. to 3s. 4d. Fine do. Pekoe kind 3s. 8d. Fine Pekoe Souchong 4s. 6d. Very Fine do. do 4s. 4d. Finest Lapsang do 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. Good Green Tea 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Hyson kind 4s. 6d. Fine Hyson 4s. 8d. Finest do. 5s. 6d. Fine Young Hyson 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Finest do. 5s. 4d. Gunpowder 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.

MANSELL and CO., 2, BUCKLERSBURY, Cheapside.

Six pounds of the above forwarded free to all parts of England and Wales.

The Chronicals of Cloverhook. By the Editor. I. The Hermit of Bellyfull leaves the Cell of the Corkscrew for the "Gratis." II. The Lane of Velvet-path. III. The Hermit narrates the Tragedy of the Till. (Illustrated by Prior).—The Pilgrim Harper. By Samuel Lover. (Illustrated by Charles Martin).—Who is a Gentleman. By Luba.—The Boat of Simon Peter. (From the Spanish).—The Orphan Milliners; a Story of the West End. By Miss Camilla Tolmin. (Illustrated by



STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE. BY BAILY, R.A.

STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

This noble statue of the popular ex-Governor of Jamaica has just been completed by Mr. Baily: it is of pure white marble, somewhat above life size, and cost £2000; and it will be placed upon a suitable pedestal, in the public square of Spanish Town, towards the close of the present year. It is, altogether, a fine work, and must add to the high reputation of the sculptor.

This statue has been voted by the Hon. House of Assembly in Jamaica, as a testimonial of their estimation of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government. Some time since, Mr. Baily, having completed the

head and face, sent out to Spanish Town a beautiful cast of the same for the approval of the Committee of the House of Assembly, of which the Speaker is Chairman. In one of the Jamaica journals it is stated:—"We understand, from those who have again looked our old friend in the face, that it is an admirable likeness. Indeed, it is said that there does not appear to be any suggestion necessary from the Committee to improve it. The cast is intended by Mr. Baily as a present to his honour the Speaker, who, we have no doubt, will be pleased at being presented with so faithful a likeness of his old acquaintance."

strength and fidelity of his portraits. Endowed by nature with a turn for music and poetry, he was not content to remain in his father-land, where merit is appreciated, but not rewarded, and hastened soon to the mart of the world, London! Here his genius as an author quickly developed itself—producing many works, dramatic and narrative, which sufficiently proved him to be a man of original and versatile powers. The lectures which he has given of late under the title of "Irish Evenings" are replete with interesting anecdotes and vocal illustrations, amongst which we must mention the musical recital of some old Irish airs to his own words. Of all the "national" lectures, we must pronounce Mr. Lover's to be the most humorous and entertaining.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—M. DUPREZ.

The débüt of this distinguished tenor was attended by such infelicitous concomitants, that any other man would have been *au desespoir* on the occasion; but Duprez's claims to admiration are too solidly based to be overturned by any adverse storm which circumstance may bring to assail them; he knows this, and he therefore stood with firmness against it. On each repetition of his *Arnold*, in "Guillaume Tell," his strength became more and more apparent. He is a lesson to many of our English would-be singers, who possess greater physical powers, a lesson which, though gratuitously given to them, should not be overlooked or despised. Duprez is a foreigner, who, not by accident, but design, is acquainted with our language to such a degree of perfection, as (with a little French accent) to enable his auditory to understand every word—nay syllable, he utters! Moreover, he is a great actor—certainly the greatest lyric actor we have seen since the days of Garcia and Ambrogetti—such a man as we should have expected Kean to have been, had he cultivated his voice for vocal instead of verbal eloquence. Duprez's style is severe; he never presumes to insult his author by interpolations of his own, or to pander to the bad taste of a general public by disguising

A pattern of the rarest virtue, which
The pains and learning of some genius cost!

No; Duprez is a singing-actor, *sui generis*, and stands alone in the peculiarity of his greatness—viz., one who looks to sentiment more than sound, to dramatic truth more than clap-trap imposition, and who would rather have the cause of his client-composer unsuccess-

fully advocated by legitimate means, than see it successful, at the outrage of all taste and judgment.

The opera of "The Favorite," our readers will recollect, was produced, last October, at Drury Lane, with Templeton as *Ferdinand*, and Leffler as *Alfonso*; in the present caste Duprez is in his original part (expressly written for him), a substitution, or rather restoration, which exhibits the beauty of the character in its proper light. Stretton is in the place of Leffler, which we regret for many reasons: in the first place he cannot sing the music half so well as his predecessor; he *pumps* his voice very annoyingly; and in the next, we cannot but think that Leffler has been hardly dealt with. It was no crime to be labouring under a severe hoarseness. Miss Romer with Duprez is not the Miss Romer with Templeton; she has caught inspiration from her present vocal coadjutor, and fairly divides the palm with him. Of the present, the original representative of *Ferdinand*, too much cannot be said in praise. Actor, musician, and vocalist—accomplished alike in all—he certainly vindicates the bold assertion of the play bills, which announce him as "the most eminent tenor in Europe." Rubini may have more delicacy of voice, but there is an insipidity in his manner (we speak comparatively) which almost renders him to be "*vox et præterea nihil.*" Mario has a freshness of organ, which, in itself, is delicious, but he pleases on the stage little more than he would in a concert room. Duprez, on the contrary, is an *artiste* of such rare compound, in which passion and identity with the part he would personate are the chief ingredients, that he quite carries us away by a sympathy which the others know not how to create or control.

The scene we illustrate is that in which Ferdinand indignantly renounces the King's favour and proves that a noble mind can undergo any privation but its own self-approval. In this scene Duprez was magnificently effective.

But we should fill our whole paper were we to enter into a minute analysis of his perfections: suffice it to say (and we are not alone in our opinion) that in the last scene there never was anything more tragically beautiful than his acting. In his gaze at the melancholy girl who dies in his arms, there is an admixture of conflicting passions—Fear—Hope—Despair, which, without his accessory of voice, would constitute him a great actor—able to assume the most intense character of our Shakspeare. In that momentary ebullition of abandonment, the passage in the duet, "Joy, joy once more fills my heart," (which was encored) he was most passionately energetic; and in justice to Miss Romer we must say that she was as enthusiastic and great as he. Duprez's stay in England will be short, and we advise every vocalist, nay, every actor, to go and take a lesson from him. What Horace said of writing—

Scribendi rectè sapere est et principium et fons,
may be applied to singing and acting too—which may be freely translated: "the more you know about your business the better."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

All lovers of graceful agility, or, in other words, elegant dancing, will regret to hear that Carlotta Grisi is about to depart from, or has



MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI IN LA ESMERALDA.

already left our shores. The following tributary lines we believe will express the general loss or lessening of enjoyment which is experienced by her absence.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI.

And will she not come again?"—SHAKESPEARE.
Farewell! farewell! Terpsichore's daughter!
Buoyant, and graceful, and free—
Ne'er did more beauty come over the water
Than we have worshipp'd in thee!
Light be thy heart as thy own reckless bounding,
Ne'er may it sorrow or sigh,
But while the world with thy fame is resounding,
Turn the sweet light of thine eye
Back to that island where many regret thee,
Many who think thee the first—
Who, if they see thee not, ne'er will forget thee,
But keep in their memory nursed
"The form of a Grace with the mind of a Muse,"
A sylphid they lov'd and unwilling to lose!

W.

NEW MUSIC.

THE FLUTONICON, or Flute Player's Monthly Magazine. G. Gauge and Co., Poultry. The present number contains airs from Boieldieu's opera, "Joan of Arc," tastefully arranged and marked for the instrument.

MELODIES FOR THE MILLION.—New work for all instruments (?) The Musical Bee. Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row. This little "Monthly Hive" or "Collection of the 'Choicest Flowers' of Melody," as it calls itself, contains twenty different items; but whether they will suit *all* instruments or not, is hard to say. They will be found useful to amateurs and young beginners on the flute, violin, &c.

SONG. THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE. Written by J. A. Page, Esq., composed by F. H. L. Pendleton. Smith, Liverpool. This song is very cleverly written, containing throughout several capital hits. In the last four lines, the author thus expresses his scepticism of the projected scheme:—

"We've seen it described in the papers—and heard
"That in form and in figure it's much like a bird;
"But tho' it has wings, and a fine flowing tail,
"We must think, 'till we see, that it's more like a whale!"

The music is à la John Parry, and very appropriate and effective.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.



S. LOVER, ESQ.

This gentleman is a native of the sister country, where he commenced his career as a miniature-painter, in which line he soon became eminent, even surpassing his precursor Robertson in the